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Maine Farmer.

To be told that farming can be made a great paying business without knowing how it is done, is like seeing some one else eat a good dinner.

There are three profits from keeping sheep.
1. They clean the farm.
2. They enrich the land.
3. They make money to the owner.

Several of the butter factories in the State are introducing the Babcock tester to be used in comparing cream from different herds. The process is much easier than with a test churn.

The first Polled Angus cattle brought to America were imported to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1875 They were selected by Prof. Brown, then in the chair of agriculture at that institution.

A correspondent of the *Farmer and Stock Breeder* states that warts on Jersey cattle can be removed by rubbing in molasses. Rub the molasses in thoroughly and well at two or three different times and the wart will disappear. A simple remedy. Try it and report.

The *Pennsylvania Dairyman* says: Bloodthirsty tyrants used to chain an enemy in a dungeon, and keep him there without pity or consideration. Some persons now use cows in the same barbarous fashion. The only thought seems to be what kind of chains and fetters are least galling.

Dr. Hoskins says agricultural colleges and experiment stations spring up under governmental initiative all over the continent. They have a great future before them, but the difficulty is yet great in making them "connect" with things as they exist.

Recently a public meeting of fruit growers was held in Vineland, N. J., to discuss the practicability of sending berries to market in packages which are not returnable. A good deal of money is now invested in these packages, so that this change cannot be made at once, but it looks as if the reform would come in a year or two.

The following is the fertilizer contents of five samples of cotton seed meal, analyzed and reported by the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Dr. Goessman in charge:

	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.	Nitrogen.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	3.51	2.25	6.86
2	3.33	2.01	6.61
3	3.28	1.37	7.06
4	3.07	1.49	6.72
5	3.26	1.70	6.74

The sheep and lambs need something more at this time than the scanty grass just starting into growth. If flockmasters would have fat sheep and heavy lambs, they must feed generously and the supply kept up at all times that it is needed. There is no stock that will pay better for attention than sheep, and it is probably true that there is none so frequently neglected.

No doubt the advice of our correspondent, Hon. I. C. Libby, to Maine farmers "to go into dairying," is sound to the core. It is just what the *Farmer* has been heralding for years, and just what the Board of Agriculture has been advocating the while, and is still doing. There is no question but those farmers who have been pursuing this line of work persistently and intelligently, have prospered in it in the past, while the outlook for the future is quite as good. Mr. Libby can do no better work for the farmers of the State than to stir them up to the importance of this line of business.

Thus far, until quite recently, there has been no effort in this State to manufacture any of the fancy brands of cheese which are made in such variety in other countries, and are found in our markets only as they are imported. Mr. Charles Sabourin of Lewiston owns a fine farm at South Lewiston, and recently has started in to make some of the foreign brands of cheese. He has an expert cheese maker in his employ, Mr. H. Pessant, who understands the processes of making a large number of different kinds. At present he is making what is known as Camembert cream cheese, and placed the first lot on the market a few days ago. It is said to be a fine article.

We take these figures from a report of the St. Albans (Vt.) butter factory. In April they paid $ 1.10 per 100 pounds of milk, in May 75 cents, in June 66 cents, and made up 6,500,000 pounds, in July 70 cents, and made the same amount. In August they had 5,500,000 pounds at 79 cents per 100, in September 4,500 000 pounds at 94 cents, and in October 1,200,000 at $1.15. That is, these are the average prices, as the milk is bought according to the amount of butter fat it is shown by Babcock's test to contain. Samples are taken four times a week from the milk brought in by each patron, and his week's milk is paid for according to the average of these samples. Therefore, if he skims, waters or changes his feed he does so at his own risk. The test helps to keep some men honest, perhaps, but it also educates others to the necessity of keeping good cows and giving good food.

The following dairy statistics, gathered by Mr. Charles L. Adams among members of the farmers' club of South Ryegate, Vt., show a more than ordinarily good average per cow for the dairies named:

Names of dairymen.	No. cows.	lbs. butter for year	Average per cow
Adams, Charles L.	7	1,918	274
Buchanan, David	13	2,747	219
Brock C. A.	8	2,400	296⅔
Cochran, George	28	6,804	243
Crown, M. W.	8	1,900	225
Crown, J. E.	9	2,279	253 2-9
Cassidy, William	30	6,720	224
Davidson, James	23	4,909	213⅓
Dunn, Harvey	12	3,105	260 5-12
Gray, M. R.	27	8,000	296⅔
Hills, Z. A.	34	11,030	325
Hall, Albert	12	3,300	275
Meader, T. A.	8	2,660	332½
Mills, Z. A.	3	2,070	330
Morrison, James	17	3,400	200
Nelson, Carrie J.	25	6,500	260
Nelson, J. F.	20	5,500	275
Park, N. A.	19	5,130	270
Park, Mrs. George N.	30	4,460	221
Wornwood, R. N.	10	2,300	230
Whitehill, Miss L. J.	7	1,200	257 1-7
Whitehill, Q. A.	28	8,589	306⅔
	361	92,621	255.3

Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts is made up of a member from each of the incorporated agricultural societies of the State. Late years there has been from time to time an increase in the number of these societies and a resulting increase in the membership of the board. It is now felt by some of the active and more progressive agricultural workers in that State that the board has become somewhat cumbersome in numbers, and might be made quite as useful with less members. At the same time an idea has been taking shape that the scope of the work of the board might be broadened to embrace the charge of all or the principal part of the public work related to and connected with the agriculture of the State, and that the board might be reorganized to better meet the demands of agriculture. Accordingly a bill has been framed and presented to the proper committee of the legislature now in session providing for a change.

This bill practically abolishes the present board and substitutes therefor a board consisting of the Governor and the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College *ex officio*, one member to be appointed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, six members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and six members to be appointed from among their own number by the delegates of the societies which now constitute the board, or which may hereafter come within the provisions of the laws now entitling incorporated societies to representation on said board. A meeting of delegates composed of one delegate from each society entitled by existing law to representation on the board, or which may hereafter come within the provisions of said laws, shall be held in December of each year to select members of the Board.

The board is to have a Secretary and a dairy committee, a cattle committee, an experiment station committee, a forestry committee, an insect pest committee, and such other committees as may become necessary. Each of the first five committees above mentioned shall consist of two members of the board, and of the President who shall be *ex officio*, a member and chairman of each committee. These committees shall have the powers and duties of the Dairy Bureau, the Cattle Commissioners, the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, the Board of Agriculture under existing laws as a Board of Forestry, and the powers and duties of said board in relation to the extermination of the gypsy moth.

The Secretary of the board shall continue to receive the same compensation, and shall have the same clerical and other paid assistance now provided by law. The cattle committee of said board may appoint a skilled veterinarian at a salary not exceeding $2000 a year.

Question Box.

Feeding and Care of Stock.

Mr. Editor: I am an old man, (in my seventy-ninth year,) yet I feel an interest in questions relating to farm management. For the benefit of some young farmers I know of, I should be glad to see in the *Farmer* some reply to the accompanying questions, if you think it worth while to take notice of them.

I was much pleased with the article in the *Farmer* of Feb. 25th, on the question, "How Shall Farmers be Educated?" and, indeed, I have many times been much pleased with the editorial articles I have found in its columns, both the agricultural editorials, and the other editorials also, as well as some of the contributed and selected articles. I look upon the *Maine Farmer* as a journal that has taken decidedly *advanced* steps in the right direction. I like the make-up of the whole paper.

1. It is the opinion of some that clear meal, of any kind, when fed to neat stock, generally passes directly to the second or third stomach, instead of going into the paunch. Hence, if dairymen would get the best possible results from the meal, they should mix a little cut feed with it, (a very little, either wet or dry, will suffice,) so that the whole may go directly to the paunch, to be chewed over with the rest of the food. Is this opinion correct?

2. Is it a good plan to feed a little sifted wood ashes, occasionally, to stock, including horses and swine? If so, about how much, and how often?

3. Is the practice of regularly carding neat stock a paying operation?

4. Is the practice of regularly and frequently salting all sorts of farm stock absolutely essential to the best results?

Yours truly, ALEXANDER EDWARDS.
Paris.

1. This question is one of vast importance to the stock feeder, inasmuch as it involves the whole theory of animal digestion, through which alone the food taken is prepared for its effect. And yet it is dealing with the unknown and unknowable in large measure, since the work of digestion and assimilation is hidden, and can be studied only from surroundings.

That meal foods fed clear and alone often pass directly to the third stomach of the cattle so eating them, is not only believed but is pretty well established. At any rate we find no cause for disputing it. The reasoning follows, with some, that to insure that the meal food shall go into the paunch, or first stomach, it should be mixed and fed with the hay fodders. In that way, the reasoning goes, it will then be returned and reground with the cud, and will thus be better prepared for the digestive processes to follow, in which case the digestion will be more complete, and better results realized from the food material fed. This has been a pet theory of Prof. E. W. Stewart of New York, a well known writer for the agricultural press, and author of a work on "Feeding Animals."

An intelligent discussion of this matter would involve a detailed description of the several stomachs of the animal, together with the processes understood to be going on with the food material as it passes on in its course through the system. While every feeder ought to study these matters, yet there is room in this connection to refer to some of the more important features only.

The first stomach—paunch—serves for storage room for partially masticated fodders. The second stomach—reticulum—is not very distinctly separated from the first. It seems to be used for storage room in part, and also serves the further use of preparing the stored food for remastication, and of passing it back to the gullet and mouth in cuds. This second stomach is provided with a series of muscular folds so adjusted that they may be closed up, thus shutting off the opening into the first and second stomachs, and securing a continuous, unbroken passage from the mouth to the *third* stomach.

It is a popular belief that all food taken into the mouth does or should pass into the first and second stomachs. This is an error. All coarse, bulky, or fibrous food passes at once into the first two stomachs, while finely divided and pulped foods may and do go on to the third and fourth stomachs. The cud, after being fully prepared, instead of being sent back to the receptacles from which it was taken, the muscular folds before referred to close the passage and send it on to the third stomach for the further preparatory work there carried on, and thence to the fourth stomach, where the digestive processes are located.

Now, since the finely comminuted foods are by animal volition sent on past the first stomachs, common sense would seem to teach that there was no need of their going in there, and that when meal foods are passed directly to the third stomach it is because they are already fitted to go there. This, however, is among the unknown, and always must remain so.

But our knowledge need not wholly stop here. If hay fodders are sprinkled, and the meal mixed with them, the supposition is that the mixed material will go into the paunch and be rematicated in the cud. The experiment can be easily tried of feeding in this way, as against feeding meal separate and dry. Through such an experiment we may learn whether any advantage comes from the practice, though the processes, as now, are forever hidden from our view. Prof. Stewart, before referred to, is a strong advocate of cutting the hay fodders and mixing the meals with them in feeding. Prof. Jordan, of our experiment station, has noted the results of such a comparison and reports that he finds no advantage from feeding the meal mixed with the hay. The question is an important one from both sides. If, as Prof. Stewart claims, there is gain from the mixing, feeders should avail themselves of such advantage. On the other hand, if nothing is gained by the practice feeders do not want the added cost of so doing. Prof. Jordan's work should be repeated.

2. The plan of feeding wood ashes to stock can be commended every time. It supplies material, lime and potash, that in much of our fodders is not found in sufficient supply to meet the full wants of the animals to which they are fed. Careful experiments with pigs, conducted at stations, have shown a stronger and better developed bone structure, and with it a more rapid growth, when supplied with ashes. The abnormal craving of cattle for bones and pieces of boards, or for something they do not get in their fodders, is frequently corrected by a daily supply of ashes. As to how much and how often, a definite answer cannot be given. In our own practice we are governed by judgment, giving as much as they crave. A good practice is to keep the ashes where the stock can help themselves to what they want. With pigs throw a handful into each pen every day.

3. We answer this question in the negative. Some stingy stockmen starve their cattle, and then card them to try to make the hair sleek and glossy. Good feed regularly given will put the hair all right without the card. In spring time, however, when cattle are shedding their hair, there is a pleasure in using the card, but how much the pay we are unable to say. We never could make the card a substitute for feed.

4. We say it is essential to the *best* results, though stock will live and measurably thrive without it. They naturally crave it, and should have it. A little at a time and often is our own practice, and better still, to keep it before them all the time.

Our Book Table.

From the Rural Publishing Company, Times building, New York, we have received a bundle of hand-books, specially timely at this season, and always valuable to those for whom they are specially designed.

"The Business Hen" is the first in hand, by H. W. Collingwood, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*. The author has drawn to his aid, on special topics, such well known authorities as P. H. Jacobs, James Rankins, C. S. Cooper, Philander Williams, I. K. Felch and others equally experienced in making a business of the hen. The book deals with the hen alone, and all the way through with the hen for business, and never a bit for mere fancy, so, very little space is given to breeds and their characteristics. Any one wishing for aid in making their hen business profitable, whether on a large or a small scale, will find a large measure of good sound common sense put into a small compass in this little volume.

"Spraying Crops," by Clarence M. Weed, published by the same company, is a handy pocket manual, giving everything about spraying. This is a complete guide to the work, and at this time, when it is commanding so much attention, this handy volume is just what it wanted.

"How to Plant a Place" is another handy volume, by Elias A. Long, full of hints, suggestions and directions for planting for ornament and for use.

"How to Rid Buildings and Farms of Rats, and other Pests." After planting a place, every one wants to keep it free of rats and mice. This hand-book by the same publishers tells the whole story, and puts it in a nutshell.

"Massachusetts Experiment Station." From C. A. Goessman, Director, we have laid before us the Ninth Annual Report of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, for the year 1891. Dr. Goessman is one of our ablest workers in agricultural investigation, and the reports of the work under his charge are always full of valuable matter. The past year feeding experiments have been carried on with milch cows, with steers, with lambs and with pigs, the details of which are given in full. Field experiments have been carried on covering a wide range, among which was much work with grasses, and also with reputed fodder crops mostly new to the locality. The report contains 350 pages, with a full index to its contents.

"Connecticut Agriculture," from T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Board, 1891, is a volume of over seven hundred pages, and is a record of the work of the State Board of Agriculture under the lead of its able Secretary, with the papers and lectures in full given at its annual winter meeting, the report of the work of the State Experiment Station, in charge of such able scientists as Prof. S. W. Johnson, Director, and Prof. W. H. Brewer as Secretary, and a report of the Starrs School Experiment Station, in charge of Dr. Atwater, Director. No other State can show a stronger team attached to its agricultural investigation than the little State of Connecticut. The amount of work put on record during the year is too much to be even enumerated here. It is a credit to the State. Individuals wishing to know what is going on in the field of agricultural investigation may consider themselves fortunate if they secure a copy of this report.

Maine Experiment Station.

NEWSPAPER BULLETIN NO. 1.

The Digestibility of Various Cattle Foods.

(For a full description of these digestion trials, see Rep. Me. Exp't Station, Part II, 1891, pp. 29–40.)

The digestion experiments at the Maine Experiment Station during 1891 included quite a variety of cattle foods. The trials were made with sheep. The following is a summary of the results: (A digestion coefficient is the pounds in 100 digested.)

SUMMARY OF DIGESTION COEFFICIENTS.

	Fat.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Fiber.	Protein.	Ash.	Organic matter.	Dry substance.
Hungarian grass, cut before blossoming	69.4	69.5	67.9	68.4	25.5	65.6	65.9
Hungarian grass, cut after blossoming	69.4	70.5	73.6	67.4	32.4	67.6	68.4
Field Corn Fodder	70.9	74.4	74.6	61.8	34.4	72.8	72.5
Timothy Hay, cut before blossoming	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Timothy Hay, cut after blossoming	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Timothy Hay	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Timothy Hay	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Magnolia	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Rowen	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Rye, Flat Turnips	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6
Wheat Bran	69.4	70.9	73.4	58.5	44.1	70.9	70.6

(1.) The Hungarian grass, both when fed green and after drying, proved to be more digestible than the average of other grasses—notably more so than Timothy.

(2.) The drying of the Hungarian grass into hay did not diminish its digestibility. This is in accordance with all former experience.

(3.) The corn plant as cut for the silo is one of the most digestible of fodder plants, rating in these experiments as compared with Timothy as 100 : 120. Sixty per cent. of the dry organic matter of Timothy was digested, while with the various corn fodders the average was seventy-two per cent.

The experiments of this year disclose no especial differences in the digestibility of the Southern, field and sweet corn fodders.

(4.) The digestion trials with roots show them to be the most digestible of any of the foods tested, the amount of waste material being very small, averaging not over 8 per cent. of the whole.

(5.) The gluten meal, which is a waste product in the manufacture of glucose from corn, was digested to the extent of 89 per cent. of its dry, organic matter, which does not differ at all from the figures given in the German tables for the entire grain. The treatment which the grain receives in converting the starch into glucose does not seem to affect the digestibility of the refuse.

(6.) The second trial of the digestibility of American wheat bran gives average figures almost similar to those obtained in the first trial, and shows this cattle food to be but slightly if any more digestible than good hay, and much inferior in this respect to grains, such as maize, oats, barley, etc.

How to Raise Pansies and Verbenas.

The time for sowing seed for annuals is now here. If sowed in shallow boxes filled with fine rich soil, and kept in a warm place, acclimated by degrees to the outdoor air, and transplanted into the garden bed as soon as the weather becomes settled, one will obtain flowers several weeks earlier than if the seed had been sown directly in the garden bed. For many years I have adopted this plan, and thereby secured a bloom from many varieties from July until November. Some seeds, like those of the verbena and pansy, are difficult to germinate, and must have careful treatment. The box containing the seed must be kept in a warm place, and the soil moist, as these seeds are very sensitive to the drying out of the soil; in such a case they often fail to grow, and the seedsman is unjustly accused of selling poor seed. I have found it the most reliable way to raise my own seed from annuals. It is quite difficult, however, to obtain seed from the pansy, on account of the seed-cells bursting as soon as ripe and the seeds being scattered in all directions. I select a few of the most perfect specimens, and by keeping a close watch of the seed-cells, am usually able to obtain seed enough for my own use. By pursuing this course, I seldom fail of having a fine bed of pansies. Any one may have such a bed if he will only take the pains necessary to secure it.

The soil for a pansy bed can scarcely be made too rich. A rich soil, a somewhat sheltered place, and an abundance of water, are the main secrets of success in pansy-growing. Phosphate, if sown on the ground and lightly dug in, will give splendid results. While seedlings do not usually bear as large flowers as do plants grown the previous year, yet if not allowed to go to seed they will blossom fairly well until late in autumn. I have, however, always obtained the best results from yearling plants, as the flowers were larger and more abundant, of a more perfect form, the petals more like velvet, while the colorings were more rich and varied. When a plant begins to get long, scraggy branches, it is a good plan to pinch them off until an upright and symmetrical form is obtained, and if an extra large size of flowers is desired, I pinch off some of the buds also.

Many who raise verbenas consider it more desirable to grow from slips rather than from seed; there is at least one advantage gained, as slips blossom much earlier than plants raised from the seed. Both the pansy and verbena are self-seeding; if last year's beds are left undisturbed until the 1st of June one will find many small plants which may be successfully transpianted into new beds. Some assert that flowers from these plants will have markings and crossings entirely different from the parent stock (seedmen must resting this). It is quite as difficult to grow a perfect verbena as a perfect pansy. Unless the petals at the tip end of the flower are fully developed, it is not a perfect flower. The lack of this is also noticeable in the aster, as well as in the humble marigold, as it is in many more pretentious flowers.

The ground can scarcely be made too rich with well-rotted barnyard manure for the verbena, as well as the pansy. While it is true that these plants may grow in almost any soil, there are no annuals that more amply repay us for the cultivation given them, than the pansy and the verbena. The verbena must have from eighteen inches apart is the correct distance in which to set them, while six inches is sufficient for pansies.—*A. C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Testing Cows.

Don't make the mistake of concluding you have a wonderfully valuable cow because her milk tests a high percentage of fat. There are two factors involved in determining the milking value of a cow—the quality of the milk and the quantity. As a rule, the cow that gives a rich milk does not give a great flow. It is not the fat found in a quart of milk that proves the value of the cow which gave it, but the quantity found in a day's and a year's production. A cow giving 4000 pounds of milk a year, testing five per cent. fat, will give from that milk 230 pounds of butter. Another cow giving 6000 pounds of milk in the year, testing three and a half per cent. of fat—a fairly good milk—will give 240½ pounds of butter, and of course is the better cow of the two in so far as quantity goes.

It is hardly safe to draw final conclusions on a test of a single milking, for the reason of variations in the quality liable to occur from day to day. A test for several days in succession is much more reliable. Still, a test of the milk of a single day is valuable as far as it goes. A cow giving 12 pounds of milk in a day testing seven per cent. fat will make a pound of butter a day, while a cow giving 28 pounds of milk a day, testing three per cent. fat, will make only the same amount of butter as the cow first named. So, to draw intelligent conclusions, it is always necessary to employ the two factors of quality and quantity with all cows.

Crops for Fall Feeding.

Whatever the reason may be there is always a time in late summer and early autumn when cows in milk must be supplied with food of some kind more than the summer pastures afford, or they will fail to keep up their milk flow to the proper standard. In our own case we resort to the hay mow as a cheap and satisfactory source of supply, but all are not so situated as to make this course advisable. With such, now is the time to plan for some crop that will meet the want. Corn is the crop in its season, but some years and generally something of the kind is wanted before the corn is mature enough to cut. Peas and oats make a good crop to cut green for this purpose, and it is not yet too late to provide for it. Try them, if only on a small scale, and report results. We have long contended that pear, either green or ripened, can be introduced into our fodder supply to great advantage.

Hungarian is a good crop for this purpose. Coming on as it does, a little later than the peas, it may supplement that crop to good advantage. This should not be sown till well into June. Where hay is not bountifully plenty, a succession of fodder crops will be of great advantage.

Cream from Stale Cows.

It will be recollected that a couple of months ago we quoted Hoard's Dairyman in saying that the separator would take the "obstinacy" out of the cream that refused to give up to butter through the ordinary process of churning because of having come from cows closely approaching the calving period. In the same connection we declined to accept the mere opinion of even so good an authority as that paper, and asked if it would furnish the proof of the claim made. In the course of time that paper publishes its reply which we copy in full without comment, leaving each reader to draw his own conclusion:

As to the point in question—whether centrifuged cream is more churnable than that raised by its own levity, while we cannot lay our hand on much recorded evidence, from scientists or expert churners, yet we have heard it talked as an established fact, till we were surprised that it should be questioned. But as we knew the facts must be in the Saukville factory, we asked Mr. Eastman, the manager, what they were. For a number of years prior to fall of 1888 we had raised cream by the gravity process, using ice-water to force the creaming. The milk then was almost all from cows that came in, in the spring, and had been used to make full cream cheese to about Oct. 1. As the season progressed the churning kept growing harder and longer, taking sometimes from two to three hours to bring butter from cream soured, as we thought we must do in "those pod-auger days." In the fall of 1888 we put in a Danish-Western separator, and there was at once a shortening of the time it took to churn, so marked that it was greatly appreciated.

Whether the centrifuged cream from stripped milk has *all* its "obstinacy" taken out of it, so that it churns as quickly and exhaustively, as that the milk of fresh cows—which some aver—is a question we propounded to Dr. Babcock, and we gave his reply a few weeks ago, to the effect he had not tried it on that particular line, enough to be certain; but he would do so, and report later. But that it makes such cream more easily churned than that from the same milk raised by the gravity process, we have long understood was true; and such facts as we have stated substantiate the position.

We would like the testimony of at least ten practical churners on the point of time in churning, between the two kinds of cream. As to the increased yield of the centrifuged cream from stripper milk, we do not know as any one questions that fact.

The reasons we have always heard assigned for centrifuged cream churning more easily, exhaustively and quicker than gravity raised cream, are first, the very rapid motion the milk is subjected to in the bowl, thereby causing the oily globules of the creamy portion towards the churned condition. Even some of the separators that do not do as perfect work as others, half churn considerable of the cream, and it lies in a half-churned state on top of the body of cream. To be sure our grandmothers used to tell the lazy boy who had the churning to do, that he must keep the dasher going, or the cream would "go back," and he would take all he had done; but it is rather probable that was one of the pious "white lies" they were privileged to tell for the good of the boy. To be sure the churning should be done regularly and continuously when once begun, but that all is lost by stopping, is not so. Second, perfect homogeneity of the cream is secured in the sweet thin cream as it drops into the cream vat, while the mixture of hand skimmed cream from gravity is not so perfect. Though it may be stirred much, its particles have not dodged among themselves at the speed of three miles a minute, and so are not so well mixed.

Whether these are the true reasons to assign, we will not say we know, for we do not; but they are about the only ones we have ever alleged to account for the facts that such cream churns quicker.

We can hold to what we are sure is truth without dogmatism. If a great deal of churning done quicker, if not more thoroughly, than centrifuged cream comes from the milk of a miscellaneous lot of cows—the patronage of a factory.

Easily creamed milk from a small herd of fresh Jersey and other cows, will yield a cream, by any good gravity process that yields butter quicker than the factory churn, having in it centrifuged cream, from cows of all breeds and all stages of lactation. But the same herd of cows when they become "strippers" will yield cream that is harder and longer to churn as the period of lactation lengthens; and as the difficulty of churning gravity cream increases, we have long contended that over 25 per cent. of fat in the buttermilk increase.

As to the mixing of the milk of fresh and stripper cows, it has to be done, both on the dairy farm, and at the factory. True, we have yellower butter with the use of the milk of all fresh cows, but there is nothing unwholesome about stripper milk—it simply lacks aroma.

Strippings.

In the last *Farmer*, is this question:

FAT IN MILK. Our South Paris correspondent, "H. T. C.," asks the reason why the last milk drawn from the cow's udder is milking is richer in butter fat than the first milk drawn.

The answer given to this question would seem to indicate that the question had in it some unanswerable, mysterious, scientific investigation that no fellow can fathom or understand. Is this so? Why may not this matter be explained as well as the action of milk in any other spot or place? The cow puts her milk in her bag and keeps it there till we go and take it. That is what the bag is for, and hence is such an important indicator of the value of the cow. And when we take that milk we take it from the bag, where she has kept it for us, and not from her whole body, and then we wait till she has another quantity there for us, and then go again and get that.

Some of this milk has been there fifteen hours, some of it ten hours, and some of it less. Why may not the action of this milk, so kept, be the same as though kept in any other place and when we go for it be found, as in the query, with the poorest at the bottom and the richest on top?

In milking we doubtless get the poorest milk from the first stream, and the richest from the last, or nearly so. And for the reason that the skim milk, so to speak, is at the bottom and comes first, while the strippings are at the top and come last

Now put ten quarts of new milk in a bag that will hold it, tie up the bag at the top if you please, although the cow's bag is not tied up at the top; hang the bag up and let it hang ten hours more or less as the case may be, then make a hole in the bottom of the bag and draw it off. Put on the Babcock tester and test this milk, so drawn off, and see if it is not found in the same condition as when drawn from the other bag; and if so, why need we wander into some impenetrable cavern of mystery in search of some scientific investigation for an answer to so simple a question.

To be sure the cow's bag is subject to more or less motion, mostly a swinging motion, and hence the natural action of the milk will be quite imperfect as compared with it at rest; but this bag rarely if ever gets entirely bottom side up, and so long as it does not, there will be some of the natural action of the milk. W. H. VINTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Condensed Milk Business.

Mr. Libby's Reply to "An Open Letter."

Editor Farmer: I have just read in your issue of March 31st, "An Open Letter" to myself on condensed milk, by one George H. Page of New York, claiming to be general manager of the Anglo-Swiss Company. In reading this letter carefully, I notice the unsolicited author uses the trite English phrase "ile" as regards newspapers. If my memory serves me right, the answer to his long and wholly erroneous statement, one question, which laid him out "stiff and cold,"—why does the New York Condensed Milk Company sell their product for two dollars per case more than the same product brings when put up by the Anglo Swiss Co.? As he did not satisfactorily answer this question, how will the outside public decide it? A poor and inefficient management must be the only excuse. The modern idea comes down into Maine to lead the Maineites out of bondage. He conjures and advises the farmers of Maine to fold their arms and let their lands grow up to bushes, in order to allow a few big companies, such as each State of New York, whose farmers have got rich by dairying, condensed milk being by far the best dairy specialty, do all the business. The word "monopoly" I did not apply to Mr. Page or his company, but to any one enterprising company, who manufacture so choice an article of milk as to be able to place it in the channels of trade at a very much higher price than other brands, and who have no trouble in selling their choice product, and cannot keep up with their orders.

This great New York philosopher who comes to the rescue of Maine investors and dairymen, with his stereotyped letter, with its "weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth," reminds me of an early incident in my own experience. My father was a mechanic, and I learned his trade when a mere boy. Yet I had an ambition to do something different. I had a desire to trade, and deal in farm products. With this intent in view, I approached a neighbor who lived on the farm handed down to him by his father, who had a few hundred dollars that he wished to invest in selling that article. My case, and asked for a loan of one hundred dollars. He opened his eyes wide, and talked about as our New York friend writes. He said, "Young man, stick to your trade; you will soon get as you can earn a dollar per day. Speculators always get poor, and drovers in particular never own houses of their own; if so, rags always fill the broken panes." He assured me the Wells' were cattle kings, and were going to ruin. He stated for a fact that ninety-five per cent. of all classes of business men fail. With this lecture and a denial of the loan, I left him. At the time of this incident, thirty-five years ago, I lived in the town of Troy, on the stage road leading through the central part of the State, it being the principal thoroughfare leading east to the then almost unknown Aroostook county, which had just begun to attract attention to a few venturesome spirits, who were now and then bidding adieu to Kennebec homes for the new garden of Maine. In my downcast mood, as I approached the main road, I was entertained with a continuous procession of horses hitched to a large covered wagon, in which were a man, his wife, and several small children. Conspicuously lettered on the outside of this traveling tent, were these words: "*Aroostook or Bust!*" I caught the inspiration, and determined to buy cattle "or bust."

And now I have to say to this New York Lycurgus—we will condense milk in Maine or "bust." Mr. Page's statements I know are incorrect, viz: that the New York company, or his company, controls the capacity to supply the American demand. We suppose he means with first-class milk. We will admit that the demand would be light if all the condensed milk put up was put up where it has recently been shown me by grocers of Boston, some of which was as thick as liver, and not salable; others with such flavors as to preclude its sale. I know of no firm that has the capacity of supplying the whole country in such sharp competition, as represented, can manage to double their money on the product. Such an operation I call a monopoly in its truest sense. If we can sell our milk at seven dollars per case, as we have been told we do, we think we can figure out quite a profit for the farmer. A quart of milk makes a can of condensed milk; average cost three cents, sugar one cent and a half, can one cent and a half, manufacturing and marketing seven cents, or $3 36 per case, which would leave a profit of $3 64. If we could sustain these figures, we could pay well for selling, and pay six cents per quart for milk, and also pay our stockholders fifty per cent. dividends.

Now, as I have invariably stated, if we fail to make a choice brand of milk, or have not the capacity to place it on the market, failure will be the order of the day. I think our New York adviser, who has the frankness to own up to the selfishness of his position, should study that fable from Æsop, which says, "A fox railed at a wolf because he could not open a birch. To which the lioness replied, 'One, but a *lion!*'" Now, we wish him to understand that the Aroostook Condensed Milk Co., with its five factories, may not produce as much as his Anglo-Swiss Co., but it will be "a lion," as Nature has fitted us with the sweet honeysuckle feed, pure, gushing spring water, and our intelligent farmers have prepared themselves with the choicest breeds of cows, absolutely healthy, so that with Maine's Yankee, skilled labor, we shall be able to supply the public with just what they demand, pure milk, with all water condensed out, so that no fears need be apprehended of its injury by age.

There is not an industry on earth that has proven always successful. How many woolen mills are there in Maine that can be hired for a nominal sum? The same holds true of stores and farms, yet this is no argument that the majority are not successful.

His claim that the European market supplies all the condensed milk outside of America is incorrect. A large shipment are being made to Australia and the Chinese Empire from this country, at good paying prices, more than the home market would sustain. It is a well known fact that live stock and dairy products, as well as breadstuff, are much higher in the Old World than in America, so much so as to stimulate large importations of these various products. If we were to say that our correspondent was cheeky, we think the expression would not convey all this pronunciamento means, when he assures the farmers of Maine, through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*, that as soon as the demand increases, that these two large companies would "rush in" to increase their capacity! What will Maine be doing all this time? While these monopolists are rolling in their wealth, their officers lounging on big salaries? How is our

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 5, 1892.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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'Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in York county.

MR. J. W. Kellogg is now calling upon our subscribers in Penobscot county.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

The cost of the great fair at Chicago it is now estimated will exceed $22,000,000.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing reciprocity with Honduras.

The 26th annual meeting of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in Concord, N. H., beginning Wednesday, November 16.

A subscriber in West Freeman, in transmitting a communication for the *Farmer*, says, "I consider it a valuable paper for the household."

Strikes are in progress in nearly every part of the country, the first of May being the time generally fixed upon by the labor organizations to bring about these results.

General Manager Tucker denies emphatically the statement to the effect that the Maine Central is to buy the Quebec Central and will make Lancaster an important point with shops, etc. He says that no change from present arrangements is contemplated.

Mr. Pope, the President of the State Pomological Society, states that the present indications of a good fruit crop are excellent, the fruit buds promising a full blossoming. It is to be hoped that all this may be realized, and abundance crown the season for the farmers of Maine.

As has generally been the case, the May Day demonstrations turned out much less turbulent than had been anticipated. In one or two cities of Europe the Anarchists took advantage of them to give an illustration of their peculiar methods of reforming society, but for the most part they were orderly demonstrations, in no wise dangerous.

John P. Squire's semi-centennial of the establishment of his business in Boston, was celebrated on Saturday. The following figures show the enormous business of the concern; Freight paid annually $700,000; Men employed, 1000; Yearly pay roll, $700,000; Number of hogs slaughtered annually, 800,000; Refrigerator dimensions, 160.5 feet by 264 feet by 95 feet high; Packing-house dimensions 300 feet on Gore street by 190 feet, with a wing about 80 feet wide, seven stories high.

The will of William Astor leaves the bulk of his fortune to his son, John Jacob, whose wife was Miss Willing, of Philadelphia. Mr. Astor's entire fortune amounts to $70,000,000. It was about $65,000,000 originally, but the accretions through interest have been about $5,000,000. Each of the three daughters will receive $2,000,000, and when the other bequests are deducted there will be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 to be handed over to John Jacob.

While many a man has been standing and declaring that apple growing has gone by, and that there is no money in it, such orchardists as Mr. Willis A. Luce of South Union have kept right on about the business. A few days ago we had the pleasure of looking over returns from a well known commission dealer in Boston, who returned to Mr. Luce six dollars a barrel for some Spys. There is something in the apple business for such men as he, and always will be.

Perhaps one of the most intelligent and appreciative subscribers to the *Farmer*, is Mr. Rufus Barton of Windsor, who has taken the paper forty-two consecutive years. That it has been a help and inspiration to him in his agricultural pursuits, and at the family hearth-stone, Mr. Barton would be always ready to admit. When we think of the name of Barton as related to the history of Kennebec county, it is the synonym of sterling integrity, honesty and industry; and our friend Mr. Rufus Barton is one of the best representatives of that family.

The practical application of the work of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture by farmers themselves is becoming more and more apparent. Just after one of the cold waves which passed over the South not long ago ,the following telegraphic dispatch appeared in a Memphis,—Tenn.—paper, telling of the frost in Mississippi: "No damage resulted to tomato plants, as growers were warned by cannon firing on receipt of Weather Bureau report. Prospects are still good for over 2,000 acres in at this point." Being warned a full day ahead of the coming freeze the "truckers" had time to protect their crops.

In their zeal or indiscretion, the Maine Good Templars, at their session in Bangor, last week, denounced the Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, for not enforcing the imprisonment clause of the Maine law as lately amended. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: G. C. Tempiar, F. H. Dexter, Augusta; Counsellor, E. W. Webber, Bar Mills; Vice Templar, Mrs. L. B. Wheelden, Bangor; Secretary, George E. Brackett, Belfast; Treasurer, Frank L. Jipson, Stetson; Chaplain, Rev. H. B. Huntoon; Marshal, J. D. Cole, East Livermore; Superintendent of Juvenile Temples, Mrs. E. E. Cain, West Kennebunk.

There is a cell to let on the 33d tier of the State prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., the former occupant, Ferdinand Ward, Napoleon of finance, wrecker of the Marine bank and of the fortunes and health of Gen. U. S. Grant, being a free man once more. He was released at 8:50 o'clock A. M. Saturday, and drove away behind a spirited pair of horses in the direction of Stamford. He reached Putnam, Conn., at 5 in the afternoon. His brother-in-law, F. D. Green of Thompson, was waiting for him, with Ward's 8-year-old son, Clarence. Ward kissed the lad passionately and showed continual signs of affection. The lad did not quite comprehend the situation; he does not know his father's history.

We have received the Premium List of the thirty-eighth annual fair of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to be held, on the Society's beautiful and spacious grounds at Topsham, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th. This is always the last fair of the season, and is always pretty liable to be the best. A glance at the pages of the Premium List shows that in many respects the officers have made a decided advance from former years. The list has been completed, and in return there should be a generous response from the farmers and other exhibitors of that wide-awake county. Sagadoc Society is one of the best in the State, and their exhibitions rank well with any in New England.

The tendency of New England people to rush into speculative schemes, rather than to invest their money in solid and permanent enterprises at home, was never more strongly illustrated than in the speech of ex-Gov. Waller, before the New London, Conn., Board of Trade a few nights ago, when he told this among other reminiscences: "Only a few years ago a 'bucket shop' was opened in the Crocker House block. It was patronized by our best citizens, lawyers included. The brokers behind it nobody knew. It remained with us 700 days, and as the books of the defunct concern show, it took out of the town 700 dead losses $700,000. If that immense sum for a small community like ours had been put into ten or twenty factories, it would probably have doubled itself before now. At any rate, nothing but an earthquake could have wiped us out as clean as the bucket shop did."

ARBOR DAY AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES. Beautiful in conception, practical in application is the idea of Arbor Day, the observance of which, by executive appointment, occurs on Friday. While in a State of trees, like Maine, Arbor Day observances may not result in much tree planting, the attention of the young is directed to the value of trees and the part they play in the economy of nature.

The celebration of the day helps to preserve the trees, if it is not re-clothing the hills with forests. The public mind requires this kind of instruction before it is prepared to pass and execute sharp forestry laws. The Swiss, who are as alert in such matters as any other people, punish those who wantonly despoil the woodlands, but they do not believe in severe legislation to promote the growth of the forests. They seek this through education, the inculcation of a love for the trees by the young, trusting that educated sentiment will prove more powerful than laws. This has been the theory of our American way of observing Arbor Day, so our method is not peculiar. The Swiss delegate to the last American Forestry Association, in the course of his remarks, said in that body:

"When forest proprietors do something because they are convinced of its utility, it is done well and with an eye to the future; but what they do under compulsion is done carelessly, and neglected at the first opportunity. What they have come to learn in this way, and have recognized as good, will be carried out, and that better and better from year to year."

We notice that in our neighboring State of Massachusetts there was an increased interest in the celebration. Undoubtedly this was due in large measure to the efforts of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which took hold of the matter early in the season, and urged it upon the attention of the authorities.

Many schools will observe Arbor Day as a holiday (instead of May day, which came this year on Sunday), and by instruction, historical addresses, singing, declamations, and actual tree planting, enforce its lessons. There could not well be a more desirable addition to the number of our holidays, of which, indeed, in this rushing age, we have none too many. Forestry and arboriculture must play a considerable and important part in our civilization, and the direction of intelligent thought in this channel will have its rewards in the future, as well as its advantages in the present.

Concerning this day, M. B. Hunt, Worthy Master of the Maine State Grange, has issued the following circular letter to all Subordinate Granges in this State:

Brother and Sister Patrons of Maine: By Executive decree and advice you have been reminded that the sixth day of May has been designated as Arbor Day, and that you should plant at least one tree or vine with which to beautify your home surroundings. You will please pardon me if I, too, remind and urge you to the performance of this duty, not only for the purpose of beautifying your individual home by the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, but the grounds surrounding your Grange homes and other places of interest as well. I would respectfully suggest and encourage a full observance of the day for the purposes designated. Let each of the seventeen thousand patrons in our State cause to be set at least one tree, shrub or vine, and the work of one year in this line will result in standing monuments, which will remain long after our places are filled by others, and we are known on earth no more. So, too, let us plant and mature as enduring monuments good resolutions, and so far as possible carry them into practical results that shall survive after the hand that planted shall have crumbled into dust. I would also recommend that after you plant, you assemble in your Grange halls and there complete the labors of the day, making it a season of pleasure as well as profit.

NOT TRAINED TO THEIR DUTIES. At the request of Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, the State cattle commissioners—Messrs. Cecil Stockbridge of Amherst, Obadiah B. Hadwen of Worcester and Alonzo W. Cheever of Dedham—have resigned.

The Governor's attention having been called to the commission by the restrictions which other States have put upon the importation of cattle from Massachusetts, he found that two members, Messrs. Hadwen and Cheever, were without knowledge or experience in treating diseases of cattle.

Grave charges having been made that tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia are common diseases among the cattle of Massachusetts, the Governor decided to reorganize the commission.

In futherance of this determination, he has appointed Messrs. C. P. Lyman of the Harvard Veterinary College, and Dr. Maurice O'Connell of Holyoke in place of Messrs. Hadwen and Cheever, and Prof. Stockbridge has been reappointed chairman of the commission.

Gov. Russell said, when approached on the subject, that there was not a word to be said against the ex-commissioners personally. The only objection to them, he stated, was that they were not trained to deal with the problems usually met with by the commission.

I. C. Libby, Esq., wife and son, arrived home at Burnham last week from their western trip to their sheep and cattle ranches in Montana. The winter has been a fine one and the loss on live stock very small. Sheep and cattle out on the ranges look fat and nice although having been fed no hay during the winter. Mr. Libby says that if the farmers of Maine would live in shacks that cost less than one hundred dollars each with no furniture and the coarsest of food, no Sundays, no boiled shirts, no top carriages, no pianos or other articles of luxuries, they could make money in Maine just as fast as in the wild West. He claims that if a grumbling Maine farmer would stay one year on a ranch in Montana he would come back satisfied that old Maine is away ahead and cannot be beaten on the globe. We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Libby last week. His letter on the first page, in answer to the recent "Open Letter," is written with his usual vigor and directness. He proposes to take an active hand in the dairy business of the State.

EXPORT OF APPLES—AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AMOUNT SENT TO EUROPE THIS SEASON. Maine apples play a prominent part this season, in the list of exports to Europe. There has been an unusually large traffic in this business, the largest for years. The following list gives the amount exported from Portland up to April 16th, and contrasts this year's exports with those of last year:

To	Barrels.
To Liverpool	1,000,974
To London	220,944
To Glasgow	201,132
To various ports	25,418
Total	1,437,346

Last season to date:

To	Barrels.
To Liverpool	352,343
To London	110,708
To Glasgow	80,772
To various ports	1,088
Total	451,080

The exports this season are 986,266 barrels more than last season.

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS VICKERY. Mr. Augustus M. Vickery of South Auburn died, Friday morning, after a brief illness of pneumonia, terminating in neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Vickery was well known all over Maine and adjoining States through his connection with the Farmers' League, having been for some time prominent in that movement as lecturer and organiser. He was a ready speaker and was a man of considerable ability in certain directions. He had a large acquaintance in Androscoggin county and the northerly portion of Cumberland where he will be greatly missed. He was a genial gentleman and had many friends. He was a brother of Messrs. P. O. and Geo. W. Vickery of this city, both of whom attended the funeral on Monday.

Webster's new International Dictionary is fast taking the place of all Dictionaries in the libraries of the country. It is not a mere old book, revamped and revised, but a new book from cover to cover. Editorial work upon this Dictionary has been in active progress for over ten years, the best scholars being employed. Not less than one hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it. Over $300,000 were expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed. The most critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited by the publishers. We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement elsewhere. To possess one of these Dictionaries is to be the owner of a whole library in one volume.

Judge Whitehouse has ruled that clubs receiving liquor may be proceeded against as nuisances.

SWEDEN AND THE SWEDES. Always popular among the Scandinavians, at home and abroad, Hon. William Widgery Thomas, Jr., has now erected to himself a monument which will live in the hearts of the people and be preserved in the libraries of the world. We refer to his history of Sweden and the Swedes, a beautiful volume of 750 pages, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York. It is superbly illustrated with Swedish scenery, institutions and customs, and portraits of kings, princes and peasants, the frontispiece being the manly face of the talented author himself, so familiar to our people, as Mr. Thomas is proud to claim Portland, "by the sounding sea," as his birth-place.

It is now thirty years ago since Mr. Thomas first set foot in Sweden. He then went as consul to Gothenburg—one of the thirty "war consuls" sent out by Abraham Lincoln. It was there he first learned to know what a noble, generous, hospitable race the Swedes really are—the worthy descendants of the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus, and the "boys in blue" of Charles XII. On his return to America it grieved him to find how little his countrymen knew of the Swedes, and it became one of the chief aims of his life to make their name and fame better understood in his native land. This result he endeavored to accomplish by means of lectures, magazine and newspaper articles and translations, as he became as familiar with their language as he was with his own. Will those who heard Mr. Thomas' grand and eloquent lecture on the Swedes ever forget it? In the meanwhile a vast and increasing number of Swedish immigrants were arriving on our shores and settling among us. Indeed, it would seem that the Scandinavian, together with the English, Irish and German, are the four great races whose intermingling will chiefly make up the new distinctive race of the United States of the future. The need, therefore, of a better understanding of this people, is ever growing.

During the same time fortune continued to favor Mr. Thomas with exceptional and extraordinary opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of these Northmen. It fell to his lot to lead a colony of Swedes over the ocean and found New Sweden, in the forests of Northern Maine, where he spent the better part of four years with our Swedish pioneers. He also made frequent visits of research and investigation to old Sweden, and employed his leisure time in the study of Swedish literature and history. He was Minister to Sweden and Norway under President Arthur, holds the same relation under President Harrison, and, last and best, shares the joys and sorrows of this life with a daughter of the vikings. What more is needed to make him a full-fledged Scandinavian, fully qualified to grapple with the history of that wonderful country?

The volume has all the charm of a fascinating romance, while it holds as well to the truth of history. In its introduction the author says: "The lofty North! Its songs and sagas, its fjelds, fjords, its midnight days and sun-bright nights!—What a halo of glory and romance, like its own Northern Lights, illumines this majestic 'Brow of the Universe!' Scandinavia dawns upon us with vikings swooping from its bays; warriors conquering with wild, Berserker rage; the clangor of arms; the crash of high-prowed dragon ships; skalds chanting the mighty deeds of living heroes in the high halls of earth, and valkyrias bearing fallen braves on maiden pinions to the Valhalla of All-Father Odin above. How fiercely and terribly the Northmen—Swedes, Norwegians, Danes—burst upon civilized Europe in the Middle ages! In that dark, disjointed time, there sailed forth from the creeks and fjords of Scandinavia fleet after fleet of viking ships, manned by the bravest sailors the world had ever seen. They conquered every foe they met; they subdued every land against which they turned their arms. They swept the seas—no ship could withstand the wild fury of their attack. They despoiled the opposite shores of the Baltic and the North Sea; they forced their way far up the rivers of Europe; they subjugated Normandy; they overran the British Isles; they fought and routed the Moors in Spain; they sailed past the 'Pillars of Hercules;' they harried the coast of the Mediterranean—everywhere fighting and conquering with strength of giants and glee of children; and their fierce forays ceased not till, sated with victory and laden with spoil, they turned their prows toward their loved home under the North Star. They fought in very truth for 'victory or death,' and they cared little which; for victory brought them the joys of conquest—death, the joys of Valhalla.

"The civilized world stood aghast at the wild attacks of these sea-kings of the North, and prayed for deliverance. But these gallant sailors of the far Northland did more than conquer and destroy. They sailed boldly out upon the broad Atlantic. With no compass, with not even a tradition to direct them, but guided by the stars in their courses, they crossed the vast ocean. Their storm-tossed ships first sailed our western seas; their feet, first of white men, trod the shores of America. And this, five hundred years before Columbus discovered the islands on our southern coast! Scandinavia! Land of rock and ice; birth-place of chivalry, home of heroes! What glorious memories cluster around thee, and what clouds about thy mountain tops! People with calm exterior of snow, but warmth of geysers in your blood! You are still conquerors—to-day with kindness, as of old by arms!"

OLD FRYEBURG. The alumni and other friends of Fryeburg Academy, situated in Fryeburg, Oxford county, held a meeting in Boston, Saturday afternoon, about fifty being present. This academy was founded in 1792, and its centennary is to be commemorated by a celebration next August. Daniel Webster was its teacher for two quarters in 1802, and this connection of the illustrious orator and statesman with the institution has had no little effect in spreading abroad its name and fame. Webster's salary was $350 a year, but it is doubtful whether he then had less difficulty in living within his income than when, in after years, he was receiving his big counsel fees.

Hon. Geo. B. Barrows called the company to order, after dinner and many happily-conceived speeches were made, followed by the formation of an organization to be known as the Fryeburg Academy Alumni Association of residents in Boston and vicinity, the following officers being chosen: President, Rev. D. L. Furber, D. D., of Newton; Vice Presidents, A. P. Stone, LL. D., of Springfield, Hon. A. A. Strout of Boston, Henry Hyde Smith of of Hyde Park, Mrs. J. W. Andrews of Boston, Mrs. H. F. Chase of Malden, Mrs. M. H. White of Northfield; Treasurer, Calvin W. Lewis of Boston; Secretary, Anna Barrows of Boston; Executive Committee, Rev. F. A. Wilson of Andover, W. W. Towle of Boston, C. A. Page, A. M., of Leicester, Mrs. E. C. Charles of Bryantville, Mrs. W. E. Decrow of Roxbury, Mrs. W. A. Robinson of Roxbury.

There being 200 or more alumni and exteachers in and around Boston, it is thought the association can do good work in helping the old academy. The centennial of the academy will be celebrated about the middle of August. It is hoped the academy may be enlarged in the early years of its second century.

The first building, a very rude one-story affair of wood, was built in 1792. This was removed for a building of more pretentions and character, built also of wood, which was erected in 1806, and burned in 1850. The present structure (of brick) was ready for use in 1852. The early preceptors, Langdon and Webster, were succeeded by Amos J. Cook, who was at the head of the institution for over thirty years.

The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad project is marching right on. Leon L. Beal of Lyonsville, Cal., formerly of Maine, has subscribed for $500 in preferred stock. In his letter he adds: "I have been in fourteen different States in the Union and Maine is second to none." On Tuesday, the Railroad Commissioners approved the location of the road.

The land locked salmon eggs received by the Caribou Fish and Game Association are doing nicely, and but very few have died. When the fish are hatched out they will be placed in Madawaska Lake. This association will continue its good work until the lakes in that section have been well stocked.

Barn swallows have appeared and all things seem to promise an early season.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT FREEPORT. A farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and direction of Secretary Hon. B. W. McKeen, was held in Town Hall at Freeport, Thursday. Hon. W. H. Vinton, member of the State Board, and President of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, presided. The exercises opened with an address by Prof. W. H. Jordan, director of the Maine experiment station at the State Agricultural College at Orono; subject, "What shall we do with our hay?"

Upon assuming the duties of the chair Mr. Vinton made some explanatory remarks concerning the object of these farmers' institutes established by law. One of the first objective points of the fathers in making their farms from the wilderness was to get some land in condition to cut hay. It was a very important crop to Maine, especially to such towns as Freeport. A great many farmers had relied upon their surplus hay crop to get ready money to pay taxes, &c. What shall the farmer do with his hay? That was the question. How shall we feed out our hay to best advantage—to horses, cows, etc. That was the point which Prof. Jordan would elucidate.

Secretary McKeen said the object was to make these meetings eminently practical. That had been and would continue to be to make the meetings useful.

One of the Jacksock beaters and a separator were upon the platform for the purposes of testing the specimens of milk furnished from the surrounding towns.

Prof. Jordan said that he should answer the questions put against his name in a roundabout way. "What shall we do with our hay?" was a broad one. It involved the matter of what was the best use we could make of our farms. Farming, like any other business, if properly managed, was profitable.

He had been approached many times with the question "I wish you would tell me how to make money out of my farm." Plenty of plant food was the real secret of successful farming. The growing of the plant was defined as much by fixed laws as gravitation. To grow plants you must have certain kind of materials. The successful farmers were the men who kept up their farms to a good degree of fertility. What are the reasons of fertility? There was the soil for the plant, but the important factor was the manure.

He dare say there was land in the immediate vicinity that would not grow a good crop of corn without fertilizers. Plow such land for an entire season, once a week if possible. It will repay on the following year. You can draw upon the resources of the soil for plant food. One of the largest farmers of Pennsylvania and some in Maine were enriching the soil with clover plant. The clover plant may be made a great helper in utilizing the forces already in the soil.

We all know that farm manure will produce good crops. When the plant turns over and breaks down, it goes on helping the soil. When the manure returns to the soil it affords the richness of a previous generation of plants.

There is a great difference in the plant food that furnishes the manure. There is a great difference in the quality of manure heaps in consequence of the difference of food fed to the horse and cattle. The ingredients of manure were spoken of. For an object lesson some of the speaker's of our cows we must begin with calves, and we want to do it before they are six months' old. This can be done by feeding them. That's where the skim milk comes in, and that makes the calves grow and increases the size of our cows.

Captain Chattow related his experience in increasing the size of calves by the aid of skim milk. His success was very satisfactory.

As to how much water was needed by a cow, Secretary McKeen thought about 33 quarts a day.

Prof. Jordan had kept cows two or three months without water. They were fed on juicy ensilage and would not drink water. It was an exceptional case, however.

The matter was discussed until the hour of adjournment, and considerable information was brought out concerning the cause of white flecks and streaks in butter. Various reasons were assigned and varied methods suggested to avoid them, the principal remedy seeming to be the correct washing of the butter.

—Capital Grange, Augusta, is laying some active work for future meetings. Saturday evening the subject of "Highways" will be attacked, Dr. G. M. Twitchell presenting his lecture for discussion. Road maker D. B. Savage and others will follow, and there is promise of an increased interest in the Grange. This is an important subject, and will doubtless occupy several meetings. Let there be a full attendance.

—Next Tuesday evening Winthrop Grange will hold a jubilee supper at their hall, at which time Bro. Twitchell will deliver his lecture on "Highways and Hedges."

POLITICAL. At a Republican State Convention, held at Bangor on Wednesday, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, and Hon. W. M. Nash of Cherryfield were chosen Presidential electors. Hon. E. B. Mallet, Jr., of Freeport, Col. S. H. Allen of Thomaston, Hon. E. F. Webb of Waterville, and Hon. John L. Cutler of Bangor, were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention at Minneapolis. Alternates: James F. Jameson of Cornish, Joseph C. Holman of Farmington, John A. Woodsum of China, and Wainwright Cushing of Foxcroft.

At the Fourth District Republican Convention, held in Bangor, on Wednesday, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle was renominated as candidate for representative to Congress. Rodney C. Penney of Monson was chosen as Presidential elector. The convention elected C. A. McCullough of Machias, and Thomas H. Phair of Presque Isle, as delegates to the National Convention, and C. P. Allen and N. S. Allan alter nates.

The Third District Republican Convention was held at Waterville, on Thursday. The following nomiations were made: Presidential elector, Col. A. W. Wildes of Skowhegan. Delegates to the National Convention at Minnespolis: Hon. S. J. Walton of Skowhegan, Hon. W. M. Ayer of Oakland. Alternates: Capt. E. T. Davis of Castine, David H. Smith of Winterport.

The People's Party held their first State Convention that ever assembled in Maine, at Gardiner, Tuesday, nearly 100 delegates being present. A. A. Beaton of Rockland was made permanent Chairman. D. F. Richards of Rockport was elected Secretary, and M. W. Lermond of Warren as Assistant Secretary. E. Gerry Brown of Boston, member of the National Committee, addressed the convention. A platform of principles was adopted demanding a safe, sound and flexible currency, and issued to the extent of $50 per capita; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; limiting revenues to the necessary expenses of the government; favoring an income tax; protection of American against foreign laborers; that all land now held by capitalists and corporations for speculative purposes shall be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlement and cultivation; that the government shall at once take charge of the railroad, telegraph and telephone systems, and manage the same in the interest of the people; demanding the listing of taxation, the eight hour system of labor, equal suffrage regardless of sex, and the aboilition of the saloon.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor, L. C. Bateman of Searsmont; for Secretary of State, E. R. Clark of Bangor, W. H. Harris of Auburn.

First District—Congressman, D. O. Moulton, Falmouth; Presidential elector, W. H. Jewett, Portland.

Second District—Congressman, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston; elector, Dr. L. F. Webster, Webster.

Third District—Congressman, G. W. Gillette, Gardiner; elector, B. F. Haskell.

Fourth District—Congressman, A. D. Chapman, Plymouth; elector, Solomon Gee, Orono.

The convention closed with a ratification meeting in the evening.

The officers of the Androscoggin Breeder's Association having intimated that the old State Society had joined the National Association earlier than usual and for a purpose, and that to injure the prospects of the local organization, Pres. Jerrard sets forth the facts in the following letter to the life members. Those who know the present officers of the State Society know full well that the only motive actuating them is the advancement of the varied interests of the State, and to this they are thoroughly committed.

To the Life Members of State Agricultural Society:

In view of the statements of the officers of the Androscoggin Horse Breeders' Association reflecting upon the officers of this society, I feel it to be my duty to set forth the facts. For several years it has been the practice to join the National Association early in the season, and make the announcement in the premium list. In 1891 on account of the death of President Prince and my own long illness the first meeting after the death of Mr. Prince was held May 13th, 1891, and it was voted to follow the long established rule and continue membership with the National. At the meeting this year, held Feb. 9th, the Secretary was instructed to issue the premium lists as he has done in previous years. The question of membership came up at that time and was laid on the table until the meeting of March, when it was unanimously voted to remain a member through another year.

Nothing had been said about the grounds being wanted by any other association, and this action was deliberately taken as the established practice of the society. At the meeting held March 9th it was stated by the treasurer that the Androscoggin Breeders Association wanted the use of the ground two days in June, and it was so voted. No one appeared before the meeting and surely no officer had a thought of taking any action not in complete harmony with established precedents. It is the desire of the officers of this society to aid in every way the breeding interests of the State, and especially those of kindred organizations. The statement that the State Society is a log-gerheads with the Breeders' Association is without foundation. We shall do all in our power to further its interests in every way possible. The use of the grounds have been tendered the Breeder's by the Trustees asking only that the interests of the State Society be protected. Respectfully,

S. G. JERRARD, *Pres.*

CHILDREN'S DAY. The Master of the National Grange has issued the following concerning the observance of "Children's Day," and we trust it may be generally recognized and observed by the Grangers of Maine:

DELTA, O., April 25, 1892.

To the Patrons of Husbandry of America:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the twenty-second annual session of the National Grange, I hereby announce Saturday, the 4th day of June, as "Children's Day," and I hope the subordinate Granges of Maine was now a dairy State and butter making was one of the important industries of the State.

Mr. E. B. Mallet, Jr, said that he had observed the dairying in a recent trip to the West, but had come to the conclusion that the only line upon which they could work in Freeport at present wou'd be to sell the cream. He thought it would take two years to get the necessary machinery in operation, a factory and the farmers. He for one should be willing to wait a couple of years for any return from an investment in a creamery.

Prof. Winslow explained how a high temperature could be used to make necessary preparations for the occasion.

It has been suggested that "Flora's Day" be held in connection with "Children's Day," and I see no objections thereto.

Sister Masters will please supplement this proclamation, and lend all their influence to interest all in the exercises of the day. For good and sufficient reasons State Masters may select some other date within their jurisdiction. Fraternally,

J. H. BRIGHAM,
Master of National Grange, P. of H.

General Passenger Agent Boothby of the Maine Central is preparing a series of illustrated booklets, circulars, and time tables for use in advertising "the renowned vacation line." Among them are a folder descriptive of Bar Harbor; a pamphlet of the Upper Coos line with fine half tone engravings of Lancaster, Mt. Monadnock and parts of Quebec; an illustrated pamphlet of the White Mountains and a hotel list that will discount any previous efforts in that line.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATORS. The following Memorial Day orators have been engaged:

Lewiston—Col. French of New York, and F. J. Dagget.
Newfield—E. S. Morris of Biddeford.
Buckfield—Rev. B. F. Lawrance of Buckfield.
Lisbon—Rev. E. H. Aldrich of Harmon.
Hermon—Dr. R. B. Miller of Rockland.
Yarmouth—Rev. Lauriston Reynolds of Yarmouth.
South Chins—H. H. Cossett of Riversdale.
Dixfield—Col. A. S. Austin of Paris.

The suit of the Shoe and Leather Bank against the bondsmen of ex-Cashier Percival was settled at Auburn, on Friday. The bondsmen pay to the bank ten thousand dollars in cash, and secure the discharge of certain trustees, whose money value is about $5,000. This ends the case which might have become famous.

Grange News and Notes.

—Penobscot Pomona Grange held its regular monthly meeting with Pine Grove Grange, Brewer. Although the day was rainy and roads muddy, more than one hundred patrons were present, representing thirteen Granges, which reported cheering words, the best coming from Garland Grange, by Sister Knight. The question, "Best Method of Applying Farm and Commercial Fertilizers," was freely discussed by the brothers, followed by short literary exercises by the members of Pine Grove Grange, closing with a vote of thanks to them for hospitalities. The next meeting will be with North Newport Grange on the fourth Saturday in May. Question for discussion, "The Highway, its Relation to the Farm and Farmer," including a paper by Dr. Twitchell, address of welcome by Bro. Joel Richardson, and response by Sister R. H. Libby, Sebasticook Grange, with literary exercises by North Newport Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

M. SNELL, *Sec'y.*

—The next meeting of Somerset Pomona Grange will be held at Solon, Tuesday, May 10th. The following questions will be discussed: 1st. Which is the greater benefit of the Grange, that of education or of co-operation? 2. Does it pay to maintain a flower garden upon the farm?

I. O. WINSLOW, *Lect.*

—*Editor Maine Farmer:* The next meeting of Kennebec County Grange will be held with Brother Twitchell, Winthrop, May 18th. The following is the programme prepared by the Worthy Lecturer: 1st. Three minutes address of welcome by Mrs. M. C. Scott. 2d. Three minutes response by Mrs. A. C. True. 3d. Paper occupying ten minutes, by Mrs. J. H. Moore, subject, "How shall farmers' daughters be educated?" with ten minutes discussion of same. 3d. Singing. 4th. Paper by Bro. A. C. True, occupying ten minutes, subject, "How can we make it profitable to sell hay from our farms?" with thirty minutes discussion of the same. 5th. Topic, "Weather signals," to be opened by Bro. G. M. Twitchell.

O. MEADER, *Sec'y.*

Maine Agricultural News.

—The directors of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, Saturday, voted to offer special premiums to the value of $100 or more.

—E. C. West, of Frankfort, is the owner of a very fine pair of cattle. He had them weighed the other day and their combined weight was 4,915 lbs. They girt 5 feet 4 inches, and are a very strong, handsome pair.

—The trustees of the New Gloucester and Danville Agricultural Association held a meeting last Saturday and voted to hold the annual fair the last of Friday, Saturday and Friday, Oct 6th and 7th. Also voted to build fifty feet more cattle sheds and to put the track in first-class condition.

—Mr. Granville Twombley of Rumford has a sheep that gave birth to a lamb on April 3rd, and on April 13th she gave birth to two more.

—E. H. Greely, H. E. Hamlin, Henry Joy, A. W. Ellis, H. F. Whitcomb, Dr. Phillips, Dr. W. M. Haines, H. E. Davis, Calvin McKenzie and F. H. Gould of Ellsworth have been selected to represent Hancock in the name of the Hancock County Agricultural society and will establish a fair. They put in $10,000 and will buy the old race course which has been abondoned for years. A regulation half-mile track will be built.

—Some of the farmers in Fort Fairfield were plowing the 19th ult. Not very bad for Aroostook.

Mr. Editor: I saw by the *Farmer* that the Hoyt Brothers of Monticello raised 2250 bushels of potatoes on eight acres of ground and want to know who raised a larger crop on the same number of acres in Maine. I raised 2,475 bushels on eight acres.

ROBERT H. LANDERS.

Mars Hill.

—In the last issue of the *Farmer* I saw an inquiry for the best kind of a harrow, and as we pride ourself on the best farm implements kinds but this season saw and used the Morgan spading harrow furnished by the Eastman Seed Co. on trial. I used it upon tough twitch grass sod covered with last year's corn stubble, and it worked admirably. No edogging or dragging sods, and as a pulverizer, I never saw its equal.

A portion of the field where potatoes grew last year was not plowed, and by running the harrow twice over it was made as mellow as a garden. It also worked well in harrowing in manure and oats. It cuts the hardest sward and lightens it sufficiently for planting corn or potatoes without plowing. The little daughter of Deacon David B. Rounds, foreman of Loring, Short & Harmon's bindery Portland, fell through an open register from the sitting room to the cellar below. The child was severely injured. Nathaniel Sumner, of West Bowdoin, aged 70, was run over and killed by the Farmington train near Crowley's Tuesday. He was a farmer and was going to Lewiston. The engineer says he apparently stepped for the train, then started up quickly, directly in front of the engine.—Mr. Frank Durgin of Sweden met with a bad accident one day last week; he was getting a plow out of his barn and was obliged to carry it along behind the cattle and horses, which by some means became frightened and kicked him, breaking his jaw and bruising his head badly.—Mrs. Mary Smith of Gardiner, fell down stairs rupturing a blood vessel and receiving injuries from which she died. Her age was 72 years.

ORDER OF UNITED FRIENDS. Grand Councilor A. L. Bourne of Bangor instituted Stillwater council, Order of United Friends, at Upper Stillwater on Friday evening, April 29th. Thirty-six of the charter members were present and the council starts off with bright prospects. A large party of Bangor members attended the meeting and were royally entertained by the Stillwater friends.

Wm. H. Matthews of Waldoboro has a hen which has appropriated an American flag for a nest. The flag being removed, the hen refused to lay in that locality. When the flag was replaced there production of eggs was resumed. This hen has probably some American eagle blood in her veins.

The Lapham Menhaden bill has been killed, never to rise again, we trust.

City News.

—Mr. Alden Sprague and family have gone to occupy their summer cottage at Cobbosseecontee Lake, for the summer.

—A field fire on the muster grounds, Monday forenoon, burned over a space of nearly five acres of grass. No damage was done. The fire alarm was sounded.

—Mr. George R. Smith, son of Wm. R. Smith, who has been ill for some time, with chronic trouble, has been taken to the Maine General Hospital, Portland, for treatment.

—The pupils of the Cony High School will observe Arbor Day, May 6, with appropriate exercises. The exercises will begin at 10 A. M.

—Mr. Frank A. Dennis, leader of Dennis' Orchestra, leaves this week for Portland, Oregon, which he will make his permanent home.

—Mr. Richard E. Goodwin and family will leave next week for Tacoma, Washington, where they will spend several months.

—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Bangor the retiring Chief Templar A. S. Bangs of Augusta was presented with an elegant easy chair.

—We are sorry to state that our well-known and venerable fellow-citizen, Hon. Joseph W. Patterson, is quite ill at his residence, unable to sit up but a little while each day.

—Harry H. Little, of this city, who recently took an examination before the Commissioners of Pharmacy at Portland, passed a very creditable examination, and has been notified that he has been enrolled as a registered druggist.

—The wall between the office of the Register of Deeds, at the court house, and his vaults, is to be removed, and the entire interior made fire-proof, this being the plan adopted by some of the best managed counties in Massachusetts and elsewhere. While the work is proceeding, the Register will have his office in the grand jury room.

—The open drain on Court street hill, leading down to Water street, is a nuisance, the full extent of which will be better known as the season advances. The effluvia that now arises reminds one of the fact that right under his nose are the fatal germs of diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever. We call the attention of the city authorities to this literal "valley of the shadow of death."

—We would assure a confiding public that the iron ladders, erected at the court house, are not intended as fire-escapes, but as a permanent means of reaching the roof for repairs, shoveling off snow, etc. If they were fire-escapes, a person escaping from the windows of the second story would have to throw himself a distance of about fifteen feet to reach them, and it is only about that distance to the soft earth below.

Items of Maine News.

The Ice has broken up in the Grand Lakes.

E. P. Trafton has been appointed postmaster at Riggsville.

And now they are talking of an electric railway from Warren depot to Union.

Mr. Verrill of Lisbon was robbed of $68 by two men near Lewiston, Thursday night.

F. A. Welch of Bath recovered from a four days' illness with the hiccoughs.

The Mayor of Portland has a salary of $1500 a year.

The assembly grounds at Fryeburg are being put in order for the assembly, July 26 to Aug. 13.

Gunboat, 6, building at Bath, has been named "Castine," by request of Senator Hale.

The grand Jury at Calais rose Friday, and reported 16 indictments, one for burglary, and 15 for violation of the liquor law.

Robert Flanders of Hurricane Island, committed suicide, Tuesday, by cutting his throat.

The woolen mill at Sebec is expected to start up soon, the new firm being busy in getting things in readiness.

Ex-Adjutant General S. J. Gallagher will be landlord of the St. Croix Exchange at Calais this summer.

The Cape Elizabeth life saving station was closed Saturday night until November 1st. No wrecks have called for the attention of the crew the past winter.

The following patents have been granted to Maine people: M. Curran, Deering, bolster machine; A. L. Day, Cherryfield, spring bed.

At Rumford Falls a lease has been effected for 800 horse power at the falls, and $1,000,000 will be expended in the building of mills within the coming year.

A large number of stone cutters and quarrymen are employed at Hurricane Island at present. All that come get employment.

Bids were opened at the U. S. Treasury, Friday, for the public building at Eastport, the lowest being D. A. Driscoll of Washington, D. C., for $4,400.

Schooner Mary D. Wilson of Calais, was wrecked on the draw pier at Noble's Island bridge, Portsmouth, N. H., Friday. The entire stern was torn out.

Dr. Bradford B. Smith of Lewiston died at the Central Maine General Hospital, Saturday evening, of heart disease. The body was taken to New Vineyard for burial.

Living L. Hill of Saco, who has been held as a prisoner, charged with poisoning his wife, has been released. His bail was reduced to $1000, and Hill secured the necessary amount.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Oscar B. Hall assistant keeper of the light station at Moose Peake, and Frank L. Colton, third assistant keeper at Cape Elizabeth.

The Union Granite Company of Friendship has acceded to the stone cutters' demand and resumed work Monday. The men were out on a strike for four days. The quarrymen's union went out in a body to support the stone cutters.

Miss Ida A. Bickneil, daughter of Rev. George W. Bicknell, pastor of the Inman Street Universalist church, Cambridgeport, Mass., formerly of Portland, died Thursday. Miss Bicknell was about 20 years old.

A man named Gallagher, who escaped from Auburn jail a year ago, where he was confined for breaking and entering, was found in Portland, Saturday having been to jail under the name of Libby. He was arrested and sent to Auburn.

Mrs. Walter W. Blackett, who resides at 324 Washington street, in Boston, recognized the body of the man lying at the city morgue in Portland, as that of her husband who disappeared from home about a week previous.

When the Roanoke is safely floated on the Kennebec, Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, will begin preparations for laying the keel of the first steel sailing ship ever constructed in the United States, and the first iron ship produced by New England.

The house of Harry Ginsburg, the Lisbon Falls merchant, was entered by burglars Saturday night, and property to the value of four or five hundred dollars stolen. Entrance was effected from the piazza through a window into the kitchen.

The city government, of Rockland passed an ordinance to establish a public library. The need of such an institution, has long been felt, and that immediate steps will be taken is an assured thing. The city, it is expected, will appropriate $2000.

The recent finding of Paris green sprinkled about a well on Orrin Cole's farm at Ogunquit resulted in the arrest of his brother's wife, Mrs. Ira Cole, on suspicion. She was arraigned before the trial justice at North Berwick last week, but was acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict her.

L. W. Stevens' dog was standing on the steps at the Vaughan House, Caribou, and W. J. Burnett placed his hand on the dog's neck to pat him, when Mr. Smith's large dog, "Joe" made a spring for the Stevens' dog and caught Mr. Barnett's hand in his mouth, bringing blood in three places.

Lewiston will dedicate her new city building May 19th and 20th with formal exercises, the first day of which Senator Frye and other distinguished gentlemen, a chorus of 50 voices from the city schools and the Brigade band will participate. On the second evening there will be a grand ball.

Rueben Harmon, an aged citizen of Buxton, was found Friday morning at his old past en alone, and dead in his house. He had been at Westbrook lately, but returned to his old home for a short time, and evidently died as he entered the door, as he was found in the entry. Heart disease was the cause. He was a mason by trade.

Four indictments were found in the United States Circuit Court, Portland, Friday, against the Grand Trunk Railway, for neglecting to widen the draw in the bridge across the Androscoggin at Lewiston Falls city, which work was ordered done by the Government, Jan. 1. The penalty is $5,000 a month until the work is done.

The Somerset Association of First Maine Cavalry held a reunion and banquet at Hotel Hemlock, Skowhegan, Saturday night. After the banquet President Patten called the company to order and introduced Gen. J. P. Cilley of Rockland as speaker of the evening. After the speech of Gen. Cilley's, remarks were made by Messrs. Goodhue, Savage, Bickford, Anderson and others.

The Maine Trust and Banking Company was instituted in the United States Circuit Court a suit against Receiver Beal, of the Maverick Bank, in which it seeks to recover some $40 000 worth of bonds deposited with the Maverick Bank as security for bank balances which, in its dealings with the bank, might be due from it.

Maine girls have the reputation of gum chewing, but pitch is largly displacing gum. Recently two young women from Lewiston, fast store and bought one and a half pounds of pitch to chew. The dealer said he sold large quantities of pitch yearly for chewing purposes. Pitch has a medicinal value over gum.

N. B Turner and his shovel-handle factory still continue landmarks in St. Albans. Mr. Turner learned his trade between forty and fifty years ago of the late Holman Johnson, whom he succeeded in the business which he has followed for forty years. This year he will make from 12,000 to 15,000 dozen handles, which is about the average for the year. Mr. Turner has in all this long period himself surveyed and culled all the blocks brought to his establishment, and there is no apparent diminution of his mental or physical activity in this direction.

The First Parish church, Portland, was filled with a fashionable company Saturday afternoon at the marriage of Miss Helen G. Brown, daughter of Mr. Harry Brown, the well known artist of Maine, to Mr. Joel Herbert Seaverns of London, Eng. Mr. Seaverns is the head of the London office of Henry W. Peabody & Co. He graduated from Harvard in the class '81. Mr. and Mrs. Seaverns left for Boston on the early evening Pullman, and after a few days stay in Boston and New York, will sail for England, where they will make their home.

A rather unusual sight was seen the other afternoon in the lower part of West Pembroke. It was the sudden appearance in one of Mr. A. G. Gardner's fields of a large deer and a nearly grown fawn. When first seen, they were trotting across the field, and stopping at intervals to sniff the air and look about them. Then crossing the lane and another field of Mr. Gardner's, they lightly vaulted the other fences into the surrounding fields. All this within 30 rods of the house. Crossing the road they were soon lost to view in the woods.

The Masonic Grand Lodge was called at Portland, at 2 P. M. Tuesday. The following grand officers were elected: Grand master, Henry R. Taylor, Machias; unanimously; deputy grand master, Horace H. Burbank, Saco; senior grand warden, Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor; junior grand warden, D. Smith, Norway; grand treasurer, Frederick Fox, Portland; grand secretary, Stephen Berry, Portland; committee of finance, Marquis F. King, Portland, Edward P. Burnham, Saco, Albro E. Chase, Portland; trustees of the charity fund for three years, Frank E. Sleeper, Sabattis, and C. M. Wetherbee, Warren. The Grand Royal Arch chapter of Maine met at 7 o'clock in the evening, Grand High Priest Charles J. Collamore of Bangor presiding. The report of the committee on credentials showed that 41 out 49 chapters were represented. Twelve of 16 past grand high priests were present. The address of the Grand High Priest showed a prosperous year. The number of members is 6124, being an increase of 155. The number of candidates is 137. The following officers were elected: grand high priest, Albert M. Penley, Auburn, unanimously; deputy high priest, Judson B. Dunbar, Portland; grand king, Seward S. Stearns, Norway; grand scribe, Henry S. Webster, Gardiner; grand treasurer, Rufus H. Hinkley, Portland; grand secretary, Stephen Berry, Portland; committee of finance, Josiah H. Drummond, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Horace H. Burbank, Saco.

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Items of General News.

The Boston plumbers have demanded and now obtain $4 a day for their work.

The President has appointed T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Minister to France.

Another earthquake shock was felt in California, Friday, but no damage was done so far as known.

The great Methodist Quadrennial General Conference opened at Omaha, Neb., Monday. All the Bishops but one are present.

During April the public debt was decreased $4,000,000.

The free binding twine bill has passed the House.

The court is to hear an application for a new trial for Almy, on the ground of insanity.

Indications point to the selection of a woman by the Republicans of Wyoming as delegate to the Minneapolis convention.

In the English House of Commons, Friday, Mr. Clark's motion in favor of local government for Great Britian and Ireland was rejected; 74 to 54.

Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia legislatures have passed resolutions affirming the desirability of a union to the Maritime Provinces.

A private cablegram announces the death at Kabe, Japan, Friday, of Rev. J. W. Lambuth, D. D. He had been a missionary of the Methodist church in China and Japan, since 1854.

A cyclone struck the village of Buros, Kansas, nineteen miles north of Eldorado, Sunday. It is known that one person was killed and four buildings, and a school house were destroyed.

Advices from South Africa show that locusts are ravaging the country. A swarm of the insects six miles wide, recently passed over the country near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.

The Commercial Bank of St. Paul, Minn., closed its doors Wednesday, and, having been unable to secure help, has assigned. All depositors will be paid in full, as the stockholders are liable for twice the amount of their stock.

Gat Spencer and Jack Burnett, two notorious horse thieves, were shot and killed by officers of Cheyenne, Thursday, in the extreme northwestern part of Wyoming. Fifty stolen horses were found at their rendezvous.

In the U. S. Senate, the bill extending the privileges of free delivery of mails to cities and towns with a population of not less than five thousand and where the postoffice gross receipts for the previous year amounts to $5000 was passed.

A fire, Wednesday night, at the Grand Central theatre, Philadelphia, destroyed property to the value of $1,000,000. In the panic in the theatre nearly fifty persons, mostly occupants of the galleries, were hurt. Two ladies are missing, having probably perished in the flames.

Mr. J. Foxcroft Cole, the eminent landscape painter, died Monday at his late residence, 304 Boylston street, Boston, of pneumonia, after ten days' illness. Mr. Cole was born in Jay, Me., Nov. 9, 1837. He began his artistic studies in Boston as a lithographer.

James A. Tref-then and William H. Smith are on trial at Boston, for the murder of Tena Davis, formerly of Maine. Circumstances against them are strong, but they have contested every inch, the defence producing some fifty witnesses. It was expected that the case would be given to the jury yesterday.

The number of divorce cases now pending in Oklahoma is almost stupendous. In some counties the number runs toward a hundred. It is not due to any particular infelicity of the people of that territory, but to the fact that divorce law there is very lax and scores of persons have come from other States to get rid of burdensome marital ties.

While an old man named Cailler, living at Grenville Bay, Ont., was engaged in boiling sap, he accidently fell into the boiling fluid. Although fearfully burned he managed to get out and make his way to his home. On reaching there he became unconscious. When his clothes were removed the whole flesh from the neck downwards came off with them, leaving all the bones of his body exposed. The old man lingered in terrible agony for a few hours and then expired.

The distribution of food sent from Corpus Christi, Texas, to the famine sufferers at Rio Grande City, began Thursday, when 6000 —— rations were issued to five hundred people. During the issuance of the rations, scenes of the most pitiful description were witnessed. In many cases the starving Mexicans had been without food for days, and women and children were slowly starving to death. As yet nothing has reached the famine district except what was sent from Corpus Christi and Laredo. The greatest distress is reported from the country back of the Rio Grande.

Foreign cities continue to be invaded by the bomb fiend. A dynamite bomb was exploded in Faenza, near Ravenna, Italy, Wednesday morning in the entrance of the subprefecture of police. The door and Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderfully effective tonic for the feeble and delicate. Eleven hundred steamers traverse the four great ocean routes.

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in gauge	1.12 in.	3.36 in.
Amount of snow	0.50 in.	11.00 in.

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The hustling Piscataquis village of Guilford, which has had 135 new buildings erected in its precincts in the last ten years, is to have an addition of at least 25 more this season. It is said that even this increase will not furnish accommodation to all who desire rents. At present the population is congested, dozens of people being packed in wherever they can find a few rooms, and dozens more awaiting the completion of rents, so that they may move to town. The hammer is waving with especial briskness in the western part of the village. Messrs. Turner, Hussey, Straw, Douglas & Co. are having ten new tenement houses put up on the new road and plenty of anxious tenants stand ready to step in just as soon as the last nail is driven. Any amount of repairing is going on about the village and the saws will be kept hot for the next six months.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Marion Harland's Endorsement OF Royal Baking Powder.

[Extract from Marion Harland's Letter to the Royal Baking Powder Co.]

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marion Harland

Latest Horse Notes.

—Mr. F. H. Briggs says in a letter, we have hooked five of the get of Messenger Wilkes 2 23, to a sulky this week for the first time this season, and not one of the five failed to show us a fraction of a mile at the rate of 2 40. Messenger Wilkes is proving a great sire.

—The report is current that C. H. Nelson has engaged to exhibit Nelson 2 10, at the Terre Haute fair, August 23 to 26, and will drive him a fast mile against his record.

—Being at Waterville, we could not resist the temptation to step in and see the handsome little daughter of the famous Axtell, 2.12, then but a few days old, owned by C. B. Gilman. This filly has been christened Axtelle Belle; has a narrow stripe in the face and will be a bay or brown with dark points. "Terrible loose, active one, ain't she," remarked a bystander, and we think so. Axtelle Belle was from Myra, by Gideon 145, 2nd dam by Norton's Hambletonian, he by Sir Edwin, son of Hamlet, by Volunteer 55.

—The management have fixed the dates of the Maritime colt stakes races at Moosepath Park, St. John, N. B., for August 10th and 11th. The purses will be divided into four parts. The meeting will cover two days, and arrangements are now being made for other races in addition, and the two and three-year-old races.

—J. M. Odlorne of Richmond, has sold his valuable brood mare by Young Rolfe to Victor J. Ring. She is the dam of a yearling owned by Mr. Odlorne by Dictator Chief.

—The mare Nosegay, bought last year in Kentucky by Dr. T. N. Drake, Pittsfield, who paid for her $3000, has just produced a colt, the sire of which is Jay Bird, the sire of Allerton, the wonderful trotter with a record of 2 09¼. By an agreement with the parties from whom Nosegay was purchased, being at the time in foal to Jay Bird, they were to have the colt and pay therefor the sum of $2000, taking all the chances.

—Tuesday morning, Mr. J. F. Connor of Pittsfield, shipped his four-year-old stallion "Connor," to Worcester parties, to whom he has been sold for $1000. The sire of this valuable horse was Hangover, owned by Mr. H. J. Brackett, Pittsfield, and his dam "Lady Wood," after Whalebone Knox, and one of the most valuable brood mares in the State. Connor is a full brother of Diana, now owned by Mr. Connor, and in foal to Bayard Wilkes. It will be remembered that Diana, as a two-year-old, made a record of 2.42, distancing all but one of her 37 competitors in the first heat, the last quarter of which she trotted in 37½ seconds.

Items and Incidents.

The Mormons claim that no polygamous marriage has been celebrated in Utah for two years.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed,

Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

There are said to be 163,000 families in London living in single rooms.

A young lady of Jefferson, West Virginia, declares that she was all run down before taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla; but that now she is gaining strength every day. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderfully effective tonic for the feeble and delicate.

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The Markets.

Report of Watertown and Brighton Live Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, May 3, 1892.

Names of Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
AT WATERTOWN—None.				
AT BRIGHTON.				
C. E. Hanson,	10			65
W. W. Hall,	7		1	33
L. C. Libby,	6			37
P. W. Thompson,				65
S. H. Wardwell,	18			65
I. G. Littlefield,	11			5

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 5115; sheep, 8791; hogs, 24,431. veals, 2867; horses, 861.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 52; sheep, 1; veals, 262; horses, 101.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

The week's shipments of cattle from Boston were 4,670 head, and 11c. is the utmost price, dressed weight, not including the offal.

POSITION OF THE TRADE.

The market for cattle has not, as we can observe, materially changed. Perhaps the disposals were a grain easier, as Western cost firm prices. Butchers have bought country stock in some instances in preference. Sales range from 4@5¾c., and fancy cattle 6@6¼c., dressed weight.

The sheep and lamb demand might be considered fair. Butchers have laid in a good number of Western within the week that cost from 5¾@7¼c., including old sheep and lambs.

The hog market has fluctuated somewhat during the week, but held a steady position at the close of the week. Country hogs at 6@6½c. Western hogs at 4¾@5c.

Veal Calves—3867 head. This is a pretty good round number in one week, but nevertheless they came, and butchers are handling them. Prices ranging from 2½@5c., mostly at 4¼@4¾c., being about the range of last week.

Milch cows in fair numbers are presented for sale, yes, and they sell at one price or another. Good cows sell about the best order of making fair returns. A good many cows selling at $40@$48 per head, but the wide range at $20@$60.

Horses selling at big sales, with large crowds of buyers at the auction sales, on Wednesday and Saturday. If horses are said to come from the State of Maine it seems a good recommendation, and a great many good drivers come from that section.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

W. W. Hall & Son sold 24 veal calves, weight 2880 lbs., at 4½c.; also one springer for $40. C. E. Hanson sold 2 milch cows at $40 each; 65 veals calves, weighing 125 lbs. each, at 5c. I. C. Libby & Son sold 35 veal calves, weighing 4070 lbs., at 4¾c.; 5 milch cows at $34 each. P. W. Thompson sold 65 veals at 4¾c. S. H. Wardwell sold 2 milch cows at $40 and $45; 60 veal calves, average 120 lbs., at 4¾c.

REMARKS.

Will the change of cattle commissioners of Massachusetts, help the trade in store cattle at our markets? is the question discussed at the yards. It may and it may not help. If it should be that we can take cattle out of the State that are sold for store purposes, it will be of great gain to dealers, who now find their sales curtailed by the present restrictions. It would seem proper that commissioners should be at the market yards on Wednesday at Brighton for a few weeks, and if cattle are all right, why—let them pass as they properly at ould into other States, that our trade may revive. It has been dull enough for a long time on account of this restriction. Other kind of stock in fair request, unless the market is overstocked. The veal calf trade will soon revive, only let supply fall off a grain.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNESDAY.

A full complement of milch cows on the market, and the trade considered only fair. J. S. Henry was selling milch cows at a range of $28@$50 per head. W. Scollans had a number of cows on the market, a number of new milch cows ranging from $30@$50 per head. I. C. Libby and Son sold one milch cow at $30, 5 milch cows at $39 per head. Remick & Cheney sold 2 nice milch cows for $92. J. McLaughlin sold two cows at $30@$39, extra cows at $40@$48. Wood and Bidwell sold 4 milch cows $40 each. W. F. Wallace sold a number of new milch cows from $38@$48 per head. R. Connor sold 1 choice new milch cow at $53, 5 extra springers at $45.

Working oxen.—J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair oxen girthing 7 ft. five weight 3050 lbs. at $125, 1 pair girthing 7 ft. five weight 3000 lbs. at $118.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, May 3.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The market is quiet for flour. The firmness of winter wheat brands, and the high prices asked by the millers prevent sales, and a spring patent trade there is very little doing. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $2 65@$3 40; extras and seconds at $3 40@$4 40; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $4 10@$4 75; winter wheat clears and straights, at $4 50@$5 25; winter wheat patents at $4 85@$5 50, and spring wheat patents at $4 85@$5 35 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers' and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at $4 50@$4 75 per bbl. Oatmeal is selling at $4 25 per bbl. for cut and fine. Market quiet and steady for corn meal. Cracked corn meal at $1 00@$1 02, and barrel meal sells at $2 25@$2 30 for choice kiln dried.

GRAIN. The corn market was firmer today, but was little trading. The Chicago market was up almost 1c. for May. For Chicago No 3 yellow corn 52c was the lowest price quoted by shippers, and most of them were asking 52½c per bush on the spot here. A sale was made of steamer yellow on track at 53¾c per bush and 53½c per bush was asked. Oats were also a trifle firmer, though the range of quotations was not materially change; quite a good demand existed for oats on the spot, and sales were made of clipped at 40¾@41c per bush. No 3 white on track were sold at 38¾c and some No 2 white in elevator at 40c per bush. The shipping demand for oats was steady and sales were reported of clipped at 38¾@39¾c, and for Chicago No 2 white 39¾@39¾c per bush was quoted.

MILLFEED. Bran quiet. Spring in sacks sold at $16 50 per ton. Winter bran at $18 per ton. Canada bran sells at $19 25 per ton in bulk. Middlings are quoted at $17@$20 per ton. Cotton seed meal is steady at $25 25 per ton for shipment and $26 25 on the spot.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Butter is lower than last week. Selling prices yesterday: Extra fancy creamery, with 31¾@32 cents for fancy brands, in round lots. Jobbers were serving customers at 21@23 cents. If receipts should increase much more there would be a decline. Fair to good grades are offering at 17@19 cents, and some poor stock goes below 15 cents.

Eggs continue to attract particular attention. Receipts are larger than last week. But the demand for immediate consumption and cold storage absorbs about all offered. On Monday Western sold readily at 16½ cents. Yesterday the market was not as firm, and several car loads were sold at 16 cents. Some receivers considered 16 cents a full selling price for large lots, while others called the market 16½ cents. Eastern ruled at 16½ cents.

The cheese situation is stronger. Choice old stock has become scarce and 13 cents can now be obtained for other than 11½. Choice could be a short time ago. Most of the new cheese now coming in is of inferior quality, with a nominal range of from 9 to 10½ cents. The old stock is cleaning up well and will go out better than expected two weeks ago.

Beans have ruled dull and prices easy. Most sales of marrow pea at $1 75, and choice mediums at $1 70 per bushel in large lots. Improved yellow eyes were slow at $1 75 to $1 80 per bushel.

HAY. For hay there has been a good demand and receipts are kept up. Choice New York and Canada command $19 to $20, and Eastern @17 to $18 per ton. Ordinary grades $14 to $16. Rye straw is firm at $15 to $15 50 per ton, because receipts are very light.

Grass seed is selling fairly, mostly on orders from Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Clover rules at 12½ to 13 cents per pound, timothy $1 65 to $1 75 per bushel, and red top at $1 60 to $2 per sack. These prices are for lots of 5 to 10 bags.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

BEANS—Pea beans $2 00; Yellow Eyes $1. 90

BUTTER—Ball Butter 16@20c. Creamery, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic new 12@14c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c, per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Patent 6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 65c; oats 48c; barley 65c; Rye $1 25.

HAY—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@16.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4½c; bulls and stags, 2½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 7¼c; in tins, 8@8¼c.

MEAL—Corn 68c; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 20@1 25 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 5@7c; ham 10@11c; fowls, 12@14; chickens, 15@18c; mutton, 10@12c; spring lamb, 35c; veals, 8@9c; turkeys, 15@22c; round hog, 7c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 30@35 cents per bu; cabbages, $1.50 per hundred; beets, 50c per bu.; turnips, 35@40c per bu.; squash $2.00 per hundred.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

APPLES—No. 1 Baldwins, $1 75@2 25; eating, $2 25@2 50 per barrel; evaporated 8@10c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21 for choice family; creamery, 26@28c.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 13@13½c; N. Y. Factory, 12@13c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 25@4 65; Spring X and XX, $4 65@4 90; Roller Michigan, $4 87@5 10; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 25@5 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $6 00@6 50; Scaled herring per box, 12@16c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $24 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 57@58; oats, 41@42; cotton seed, car lots, $25 00@25 50; cotton seed, bag lots, $25 00@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $20 00@21 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $21 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $22 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $23 00@26 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 5¾@7¼c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7¼c; pail, 8¾@11c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 13@14c; chickens, 15@17c; turkeys, 17@19c; eggs, 15@16c; potatoes per bush., 35@40c; extra beef, $8 00@8 25; pork, backs $15 00@15 50; clear, $14 75@15 00; hams 10¾@10¾c; covered, 11@11¾c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 4

APPLES—Choice strung, 5@6c. per lb.; choice sliced, 8@10c.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@2 75.

BUTTER—Best, 20@21c per lb.; fair to good, 16@20c.

EGGS—13@14c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 12@13c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 12@13c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 46c per bushel.

HAY—$10 50@11 per ton; best bales, $12@13.

CORN—59c; meal, 55c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6¾c. Chickens, 15@17c; Fowl per lb., 13@14c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, May 3.

CATTLE—Receipts 6000; shipments 1500; steady to a shade stronger; prime to extra steers at 4 30@4 60; good to choice at 4 00@4 15; others at 3 70@3 80; feeders at 3 00@3 75; stockers at 2 50@3 25; cows at 2 75@3 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; shipments 7000; active and steady; rough and common at 4 00@4 30; mixed and packing at 4 45@4 55; prime heavy and butchers' weights at 4 57½@4 65; light at 4 40@4 65.

Sheep—Receipts 1000; shipments 3000; dull and 15@25c lower; Texans at 5 10; Westerns at 6 00@6 30; wethers and yearlings at 6 50@6 80; clipped natives at 4 50@6 50.

Lambs at 4 50@6 50.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.

United States Bonds, New 4s, (reg.)		115¾
" " " (coup.)		115¾
" " 5s (reg.)	2s	100
Central Pacific 1sts.		108

PATTEN ITEMS. The Messrs. Gardner are about to start up their saw mill, their drive hung up on account of scarcity of water.

Wm. Gifford of Milo is in town attending to the sawing of lumber in his mill.

The snow is still with us. We are in need of rain to start grass, and fully settle the ground, that the farmers may begin sowing and planting, for it is rather cold and backward.—The Grammar school closed on Friday, general satisfaction being felt by all. The High school closed May thirteenth. The students are to give a fair, with the hope of having a foundation for a school library. Fancy articles for sale, fish-a-braw, etc., exhibition of old time relics, and a most pleasing feature will be the baby show, which is hoped will be very generously patronized.

—We are told that the Messrs. Bradfords and Merrill are to put up a large and commodious store at Patten village. The public are expecting a tasty, showy structure.—The woodpiles are being attended to, and door yards swept and garnished. The general excitement among the female portion at present is to see who will get done house-cleaning first.

If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the family would need but one potato would be sufficient to restock the whole world with the seed.

Married.

In this city, May 4, by Rev. W. Gwynne, H. Orrin Maguire to Nellie Watson.

In Addison, April 18, John B. Wass to Flora Wass, both of Addison; April 17, Roscoe Wass of Addison, to Sadie Griffin of Milbridge.

In Ashland, April 26, Frank A. Ledford of Ashland, to Almanda M. Brown of Masardis.

In Auburn, April 20, Minnie C. Clark of Auburn, to George B. Webber of Brunswick.

In Biddeford, April 27, George A. Sprague to Rosa Belle Libby; April 23, Chas. A. Hoyt of Parsonsfield, to Sabra M. Furbush of Kennebunkport; April 15, William A. Barrows to Carrie E. Hayman; April 20, James Bernhardt of Saco, to Mabel Odlre Baker of Biddeford.

In Bristol, April 16, Fred C. Alexander to George Trumbull, both of Denmark.

In Belfast, April 3, Fred M. Staples of Belfast, to Annie E. Sleeper of Monroe.

In Brunswick, April 17, Wm. M. Hussey, aged 70 years, 6 months; April 23

Poetry.

Twenty Years Ago.

How wondrous are the changes
Since twenty years ago,
When girls wore woolen dresses
And boys wore pants of tow,
And shoes were made of cowhide,
And socks of homespun wool,
And children did a half day's work
Before they went to school.

The people rode to meeting
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy
As buggies nowadays,
And oxen answered well for teams,
Tho' now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

Oh, well do I remember
The Wilson patent stove,
That father bought and paid for
In cloth the girls had wove;
And all the neighbors wondered
How we got the thing to go.
They said 'twould burst and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

The girls took music lessons
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early
At spindle swifts and reel.
The boys would ride the horse to mill
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything has altered so,
I cannot tell the cause,
For men are slow as tampering
With nature's wondrous laws,
And what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
Since twenty years ago.

Our Story Teller.

THE DEACON'S WEEK.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

The communion service of January was just over in the church at Sugar Hollow, and people were waiting for Mr. Parkes to give out the hymn, but he did not give it out; he laid his book down on the table, and looked about on his church.

He was a man of simplicity and sincerity, fully in earnest to do his Lord's work, and to do it with all his might, but he did sometimes feel discouraged. His congregation was a mixture of farmers and mechanics, for Sugar Hollow was cut in two by Sugar Brook, a brawling, rainy stream that turned the wheel of many a mill and manufactory, yet on the hills around it there was a still a scattered population eating their bread in the full perception of the primeval curse. So he had to contend with the keen brain and skeptical comment of the men who plued themselves on power to hammer at theological problems as well as hot iron, with the jealousy and repulsion and bitter feeling that has bred the communistic hordes abroad and at home; while perhaps he had a still harder task to awaken the sluggish souls of those who used their days to struggle with barren hillside and rocky pasture for mere clothing, and their nights to sleep the dull sleep of physical fatigue and mental vacuity.

It seemed sometimes to Mr. Parkes that nothing but the trump of Gabriel could arouse his people from their lethargy and make them believe on the Lord and follow His foot-steps. To-day—no—a long time before to-day he had mused and prayed till an idea took shape in his thought, and now he was to put it in practice; yet he felt peculiarly responsible and solemnized as he looked about him and foreboded the success of his experiment. Then there flashed across him, as words of Scripture will come back to the habitual lips of the preacher, the noble utterance of Gamaliel concerning Peter and his brethren when they stood before the council: "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it."

So with a sense of strength the minister spoke: "My dear friends," he said, "you all know, though I did not give any notice to that effect, that this week is the Week of Prayer. I have a mind to ask you to make it for this once a week of practice instead. I think we may discover some things, some of the things of God, in this manner that a succession of prayer meetings would not perhaps so thoroughly reveal to us. Now when I say this I don't mean to have you go home and vaguely endeavor to walk straight in the old way; I want you to take 'topics' as they are called for the prayer meetings. For instance, Monday is prayer for the temperance work. Try all that day to be temperate in speech, in act, in indulgence of any kind that is hurtful to you. The next day is for Sunday schools; go and visit your scholars, such of you as are teachers, and try to feel they have living souls to save. Wednesday is the day for fellowship meeting; we are cordially invited to attend a union meeting of this sort at Bantam. Few of us can go conveniently so miles to be with our brethren there; let us spend that day in cultivating our brethren here; let us go and see those who have been cold to us for some reason, heal up our breaches of friendship, overlook the shortcomings one in another, and act as if in our Master's words, 'all ye are brethren.'

"Thursday is the day to pray for the family relation; let us each try to be to our families on that day in our measure what the Lord is to His family, the church, remembering the words, 'Fathers, provoke not your children to anger;' 'Husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them.' These are texts rarely commented upon, I have noticed, in our conference meetings, we are more apt to speak of the obedience due from children, and meekness our wives owe us, forgetting that duties are always reciprocal.

"Friday, the church is to be prayed for. Let us then each for himself try to act that day just as we think Christ, our great Exampiar, would have acted in our places. Let us try to prove to ourselves and the world about us that we have not tal en upon us His name lightly or in vain. Saturday is prayer day for the heathen and foreign missions. Brethren, you know and I know what there are heathen at our doors here; let every one of you who will, take that day to preach the gospel to some one who does not hear it anywhere else. Perhaps you will find work that ye knew not of lying in your midst. And let us all on Saturday evening meet here again and choose one brother to relate his experience of the week. You who are willing to try this method please to rise."

Everybody rose except old Amos Tucker, who never stirred, though his wife pulled at him and whispered to him imploringly. He only shook his grizzled head and sat immovable.

Let us sing the doxology," said Mr. Parkes, and it was sung with full fervor. The new idea had roused the church fully; it was the lever-point Archimedes longed for, and each felt ready and strong to move a world.

Saturday night the church assembled again. The cheerful eagerness was gone from their faces; they looked downcast, troubled, weary—as the pas'or expected. Then it took but half an hour for all to record, each one tore a bit of paper from the sheet placed in the hymn-books for the purpose and wrote on it a name. The pastor said after he had counted them, "Deacon Emmons, the lot has fallen on you."

"I'm sorry for't," said the deacon, rising up and taking off his overcoat. "I ha'nt got the best of records, Mr. Parkes, now I tell ye."

"That isn't what we want," said Mr. Parkes. "We want to know the whole experience of some one among us, and we know you will tell us more or less than what you did experience."

Deacon Emmons was a short, thick-set man with a shrewd, kindly face and gray hair, who kept the village store and had a well established reputation for honesty.

"Well, brethren," he said, "I dono why I shouldn't tell it. I am pretty well ashamed of myself, no doubt, but I ought to be, and maybe I shall profit by what I've found out these six days back. I'll tell ye how it come. Monday I looked about me to begin with. I am amazing fond of coffee, and it ain't good for me, the doctor says it ain't; but dear me, it does set a man up good, cold mornings, and I was fond of hot sweet, tasty drink, and I haven't had the grit to refuse! I knew it made me what folks call nervous and I call cross before night comes; and I knew it fetched on spells of low spirits when our folks couldn't get a word out of me—not a good one, anyway, so I thought I'd try on that to begin with. I tell you it come hard! I hankered after that drink of coffee dreadful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat my breakfast without it. I feel to pity a man that loves liquor mor'n I ever did in my life before; but I feel sure they can stop if they'll try, for I've stopped, and I'm a-goin' to stay stopped.

"Well, come to dinner, there was another fight. I do set by pie the most of anything, I was fetched up on pie, as you may say. Our folks always had it three times a day, and the doctor he's been talkin' and talkin' to me about eatin' pie. I have the dyspepsy like everything, and it makes me uncleasy by spells, and cnrellable as a weathercock. An' Doctor Drake he says there won't nothing help me but diet. I was a readin' the Bible that morning while I was waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Monday, and wife was kind of set back with washin' and all, and I came across that place where it says that the bodies of Christians are temples of the Holy Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to take care of 'em if they be, and see that they're kep' clean and pleasant, like the church; and nobody can be clean nor pleasant that has dyspepsy; that comes to pie, I felt as though I couldn't! and, lo ye, I didn't! I eat a piece right against my conscience; facin' what I knew I ought to do I wa'n't done what I ought not to. I tell you my conscience made music of me consider'ble, and I said then I wouldn't never sneer at a drinkin' man no more, when he slipped up I'd feel for him and help him, for I see just how it was. So that day's practice giv' out, but it learnt me a good deal more'n I knew before.

"I started out next day to look up my Bible-class. They haven't really tended up to Sunday school as they ought to, along back, but I was busy here and there, and there didn't seem to be any real chance to get to it. Well, 'twould take the evenin' to tell it all, but I found one real sick, been abed for three weeks and was so glad to see me that I felt fairly ashamed. Seemed as though I heered the Lord for the first time sayin,' 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.' Then another man's old mother says to me, before he come in from the shed, says she, 'He's been a sayin' that if folks practiced what they preached you'd ha' come round to look him up afore now, but he reckoned you kinder looked down on mill-hands. I'm awful glad you come.' Brethring, so was I. I tell you that day's work done me good. I got a poor opinion of Josiah Emmons, now I tell ye, but I learned more about the Lord's wisdom than a month o' Sundays ever showed me."

A smile he could not repress passed over Mr. Parkes' earnest face. The deacon had forgotten all external issues in coming so close to the heart of things; but the smile passed as he said, "Brother Emmons, do you remember what the Master said, 'If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself'?"

"Well, it's so," answered the deacon, "it's so right along. Why, I never thought so much of my Bible-class nor took to seein' in'rest in 'em as I do to-day—not since I begun to teach. I b'lieve they'll come more reg'lar now, too.

"Now come fellowship day. I thought that would be all plain sailin', seemed as though I'd got warmed up till I felt pleasant towards everybody; so I went around seein' folks that was neighbors, and 'twas easy; but when I come home at noon spell Philury says, says she, 'Square Tucker's black bull is into th' orchard a tearin' round, and he's knocked two lengths o' fence down flat!' Well, the old Adam riz up then, you'd better b'lieve. That black bull had been a breakin' into my lots ever since we got in th' aftermath, and it's Square Tucker's fence and he won't make it bull-strong as he'd oughter, and that orchard was a young one just comin' to bear, and all the new wood crisp as cracklin's with frost. You'd better b'lieve I didn't have much feller feeling with Amos Tucker. I jest put over to his house and spoke up pretty free to him, when he looked up and says, says he, 'Fellowship meetin' day, ain't it, Deacon?' I'd rather he'd ha' slapped my face. I felt as though I should like to slip behind the door. I see pretty distinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all the years I'd been a professor, when I couldn't hold on to my tongue and temper one day!"

"Breth-e-ren," interrupted a slow, harsh voice, somewhat broken with emotion, "I'll tell the rest on't. Josiah Emmons come around like a man an' a Christian right there. He asked me to forgive him, and not to think 'twas the fault of his religion, because 'twas his'n and nothing else. I think more of him to day than I ever done before. I was one that wouldn't say I'd practice with the rest of ye. I thought 'twas a sort o' hastin' nonsense. I'd rather go to forty-nine prayer meetin's than work at bein' good a week. I b'lieve my hope has been one of them that perish; it hain't worked, and I leave it behind to-day. I mean to begin honest, and if 'twas livin' on honest Christian man fetched me round to't."

Amos Tucker sat down, and buried his grizzled head in his rough hands.

"Bless the Lord!" said the quavering tones of a still older man from a far corner of the house, and many a glistening eye gave silent response.

"Go on, Brother Emmons," said the minister.

"Well, when next day come I got up to make the fire, and my boy Joe had forgot the kindlin's. I'd opened my mouth to give him Jesse, when it come over me suddin' that this was the day of prayer for the family relation. I thought I would say nothing. I jest fetched in the kindlin's myself, and when the fire burnt up good I called wife."

"Dear me," said she. "I've got such a headache, 'biah, but I'll come in a minnit." I didn't mind that, for women are always havin' aches, and I was jess agoin' to say so, when I remembered the tex' about not bein' bitter against 'em, so I says, 'Philury, you lay abed, I expect Emmy and me can get along without you.' She looked at me over and give me sech a look; why, it struck right in. There was my wife that had worked for an' waited on me twenty odd year, 'most scar't because I spoke kind of feelin' to her. I never had fetched in the pail o' water she'd always drawn herself, and then milked the cow. When I come in Philury was up frying the potatoes, and the tears a shinnin' on her white face. She didn't say nothin' more, and I didn't either, but hadn't no need to. I felt a leetle meaner'n I did the day before. But 'twan't nothing to my condition when I was goin', towards night, down the sullar stairs for some apples, so's the children could have a roas', and I heered Joe up in the kitchen say to Emmy. 'I do b'lieve, Em, pa's goin' to die.' 'Why, Josiah Emmons, how you talk!' 'Well, I do; he's so everlastin' pleasant and good natered I can't but think he's struck with death.'

"I tell ye, brethren. I set right down on them sullar stairs and cried. I did, reely. Seemed as though the Lord had turned and looked on me just as He did Peter. Then I had looked right over the heads of them that was next door. Seemed as if I could hear Him say, 'These ought ye to have done, and not have left the other undone.' I couldn't face another soul to-day, brethren. I come home and here I be. I've been searched through and through and found wantin'. God be merciful to me a sinner."

He dropped into his seat, and bowed his head; and many another bent, too. It was plain that the deacon's experience was not the only one among the brethren. Mr. Parkes rose, and prayed as he had never prayed before; the week of preaction had fired his heart, too. And it began a memorable year for the church in Sugar Hollow; not a year of excitement or enthusiasm, but one when they heard their Lord saying, as to Israel of old, "Go forward," and they obeyed His voice. The Sunday school flourished, the church services were fully attended, every good thing was helped on its way, and peace reigned in their homes and hearts, imperfect perhaps, as new growths are, but still an offshoot of the peace past understanding.

And another year they will keep another week of practice, by common consent.

Little Lucy—Pa, won't you give me a new dress? I want one so much.

Pa—I'll speak to your mother about it. (The child's wistful expression was turned into disappointment.)

Pa—Surely mamma will know if it's necessary.

Lucy—Yes, I suppose so. But when you speak to her touch her easy, papa, or she may want one for herself.

A church in Lancaster (Pa.) offered a medal to every person who did not miss a church or Sunday school service during the year. One medal was awarded and the janitor got it.

Young Folks' Column.

Dear Friends of the Young Folks' Column: As I have written a number of times to this column I thought I would write again. School closed about six weeks ago. My teacher's name is Annie E. Slater from Washington. I liked her very much. I have got a little bossy and I think she is very cunning. We had a Christmas tree at our church last Christmas eve, and as the other girls hang their presents I will. I got a checkerboard, game of tiddledy-winks, three handkerchiefs, a handkerchief case, scholar's companion, work box, two story books, testament, thread and needle case, pen knife, nail brush and many others too numerous to mention; and for a New Year's present I got a plush box filled with writing paper. I am now 11 years old. We have got for stock three cows, one yoke of cattle, one horse, a calf, four sheep and seventeen hens. I have got a little baby cousin about seven months old; his name is Everett Dodge; he is very cunning. There has not been any good sliding or sleighing here this winter. I have only four cats and that is four too many. I have got a sheep of my own and she is very tame. I am knitting myself a pair of stockings and have got the first one in the foot. I expect my spring school to begin in May. I am learning to cook and have had splendid luck so far. Mr. C. S. Ayer stopped to dinner with us the 3d of February. I think the answer to Hortense Hutchins' riddle is a cinder sifter. I will close by sending a riddle:

In the garden there strayed a beautiful maid,
As fair as the roses of morn.
The first day of her life she made a sweet wife,
And died before she was born.

From your friend,
ANNIE M. BOYNTON.
Jefferson.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl eight years old, last October. My papa has taken the *Maine Farmer* ever since he came house from the war. And I can read it quite well. Papa was in the First Maine Calvary; and sometimes tells us how poor the water was; and how sometimes they had no food to eat, for several days at a time; and how sometimes they had to lie down at night in the mud and water. Papa told me about a year ago, if I would learn to knit, he would give me twenty-five cents when I had knit the first pair of stockings; and I have received the money, and knit him a pair of wristers for a present. I can sew some, have made biscuits three times, papa and mamma said they were good, have cooked potatoes and got dinner a few times, when mamma has been away. I bring in all the wood; and am trying to learn to milk. My papa keeps the Devon cattle. I often card them. He had 22 head last fall and 100 sheep. I have three dolls; their names are Fanny, Floris and Daisy. Good by.
LIZZIE F. GILMAN.
Bingham.

Dear Boys and Girls. My school is done, so I will take a little time to write for our column. I have been making a little cart and have got it nearly done. We have four cows, two calves, three horses, one colt, seventeen sheep and seventeen lambs, and shall have some more. There are four pairs of twins. I feed the calves the most of the time, and there are two lambs that don't get enough, and I feed them too. The lambs are growing fast and some of them will be big enough to sell the first of next month. After school was done I made a snow house, and one night about 3 inches of snow came and the roof fell in. When another storm came I made another one and it did the same. I fed a lamb last year and saved its life and papa gave her to me, and I sold her to him last summer and bought a cart with part of the money. I think it is nice, and have lots of fun with it. I guess this will do for a nine-year-old. My good wishes for the little folks who write for our column.
HAROLD W. STILSON.
Augusta.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little boy 13 years old last August, and I think that the editor is very kind to let us have a column in the paper. I have six brothers and one sister. One of my sisters died last fall, and one of my brothers is married and got three children. One of my brothers is in Presque Isle. My school will commence the second day of May, and I shall study reading, spelling, arithmet'c, geography and writing. We have made 46 gallons of maple syrup, and we have three little calves and they are just as cunning as they can be. I will close this time. I will send my name in figures.

10-1-12-5-18 8. 16 20 9 12-2-24.
18-19-1-17-11-18.

Dear Editor: It has been a long time since I last wrote for the *Farmer*. When I wrote before I didn't have any one to play with. Now I have a boy brother 11 months old. We have a pond right near our house, and I have a boat and go rowing. Sometimes I take my dog Trim, and I tell him he must ship as an able-bodied seaman. I don't think he enjoys it very much. I have got so I can ride horseback quite well, and am learning to drive a four horse team. I like flowers very much, and I am going to try and have me a little flower garden. I am in hopes I shall have good success. I want the boys to write and tell what they are doing.
WILLIE I. NUTTER.
Kennebunkport.

Dear Boys and Girls: I will write a few lines to the young folks' column. I am 9 years old. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I am glad he does, for I like to read the letters. I have for pets a dog, his name is Trip. I can't catch him. My name is Dick; and a brother, his name is John. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, sew and knit. I am going to learn to cook next fall. My papa has 3 horses and 1 colt; their names are Ted, Ed and Dick. I would like to correspond with some girl about my age. I will send a conundrum: What bird is it that has no wings? Good-bye.
EVA L. DEMERITT.
Gilman P. O., So. Sangerville.

I am a little boy ten years old. I live on a farm; my father has two horses, four cows, three sheep, and one lamb, and a pig, five hens, and some ducks. My father runs a hay-press. My brother Fred runs a threshing machine in the fall. I have a cousin; she stays with us, and an aunt Lillian. My little cousin's name is Millie Taylor. I go to school and study arithmetic, geography, spelling, and reading. My mother is not very well any time. I will close by sending a riddle: As I went out and in again, from the dead the living came, six there were and seven there'll be, and that will set the prisoner free.
WILLIE U. TAYLOR.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I like to read the young folks' column very much. My papa lives on a farm. We have two horses, their names are Fanny and Nellie; one cow, her name is Polly; and twenty-nine hens. From twenty-six hens, my mamma got 514 eggs in March. We have 29 chickens; they are very cunning. I have got three brothers, their names are Clifford, Milton, and Willie is the baby. And one sister, her name is Olive. I will close by sending a riddle: What is it, do you know? Its' as white as snow, it grows very low, and is round like a cent that is old.
LUCY E. OVERLOCK.
Warren.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a boy 14 years old. My father lives on a farm of 200 acres. We had 4 cattle, 3 horses, 15 sheep, and 6 lambs. I worked up the woodpile excepting four days' work. I plowed two acres alone with a pair of oxen. I live five miles from Rumford Falls. There are two men at work on the basement of the pulp mill; and we expect to see the cars at the Falls by the first of June.
CARL G. THURSTON.
Rumford Centre.

Dear Editor: I am a girl 10 years old. As all the other girls tell what they can do, I will. I can sweep, wash dishes, make beds, and sew some. I have taken 24 music lessons. I have for pets a dog, his name is Guess; and 2 cats, their names are Puss and Gladys. I am not going to school now. It begins a week from Monday. I study reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and penmanship.
Yours truly, NETTIE L. THURSTON.
Rumford.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 8 years old. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*; I like to read the young folks' column very much. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, knit and sew. For pets, I have two cats; their names are Mike and Dick. My papa keeps 3 horses, 1 colt, 5 cows, 4 steers, 64 sheep, and 18 hens. I have an organ, and am taking music lessons. I am making patchwork.
BERTHA M. TOOTHAKER.
Avon.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old; and I live up in the hills of New Hampshire. I live on a farm; we have 3 cows, 2 horses, and 15 hens. I stayed with my cousin nearly seven weeks, he takes the *Farmer*, and I enjoy reading the young folks' column very much. My school will commence Monday after next. They are painting the school house inside and out.
Yours truly, AMANDA E. HILL.
Conway.

Dear Farmer: I am a girl 8 years old. I read the young folks' column and like it very much. I can wash dishes, sweep and make some of my doll's clothes. I have a pet cat named Tommy. I have a sister named Daisy. I guess I wont write any more this time.
HATTIE L. SEDGLEY.
Winthrop.

Little May was showing the pictures in the album to the visitor, and, on coming to the picture of her father's first wife, she said: "That's my elder mother."

The little folks must be patient if they don't see their letters the same week they send them. They will all appear in due time.

The answer to Kay Bee's question, propounded several weeks since, is acrobat—a-row-bat.

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. "It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, *alias* "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., *New York.*

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

It is better to take Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil when that decline in health begins—the decline which precedes consumption—rather than wait for the germ to begin to grow in our lungs.

"Prevention is better than cure;" and surer. The saying never was truer than here.

What is it to prevent consumption?

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

Shipping Horses

Always have something to put on wounds. Phénol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular,
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.
Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEADACHE, Impurities, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Disordered Liver, etc., found also to be especially efficacious and remedial in FEMALE SUFFERERS.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

Sherman House,
Court Square, Boston,
On the European plan. Rooms, 75 cts., $1.00 and $2.00 per day. 1y4

ARE You BILIOUS? THEN USE PARSONS PILLS.
"Best Liver Pill Made"
Positively cure BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE, all Liver and Stomach Complaints. Put up in Glass Vials. Thirty in a box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cts. Send for circular. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail, for 25 cts. Send for circular. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. Send for circular. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. Send for circular.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.
ORIGINATED
By an Old Family Physician.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take it for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains.
Stops Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Lame Back, Cold Chills, Malaria, Fevers, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Backache, Pleurisy, Frostbites, Insect Stings, etc. Sold by Druggists. Large Bottles, 25c. and 50c.
Prepared only by I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES W. MOWER.
TWO YEARS I SUFFERED AND AT LAST WAS CURED BY GRODER'S SYRUP.
Charles W. Mower, Wholesale Meat Dealer, East Vassalboro, Maine.

For two years I suffered everything but death. Headaches, distress after eating. At no time was I free from pain, until I commenced to use Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup, my spring sickness commenced to gain. My head felt as though the bandage had been loosened, and the distress in my stomach was less frequent. Today I am a well man, free from pain, and can eat any kind of food at any time. For two years I have been free from Dyspepsia, so you see it is a permanent cure. The curative power of this medicine is truly phenomenal. I recommend it for any kind of stomach trouble.
CHARLES W. MOWER,
East Vassalboro, Me.

TO PROVE OUR FAITH IN THE MEDICINE,
On and after October 1, 1891, we give every person selling our medicine the privilege of selling six bottles for $5.00, and guarantee that in case it does you no good you can receive your money back. Read guaranty with every bottle. We claim to cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaint, Neuralgia, Distress after eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep, Dizziness, Irregularity of the Appetite, Pleurisy Pains, Bloat, Wind on the Stomach, Hacking Cough, and Constipation. And why will it cure? Because it is Relaxing, Purifying, Soothing, and Healing. It is compounded from the purest roots and herbs, free from Alcohol or Morphia. It is harmless to the smallest child; children like it, and it is far superior to Castor Oil and all other preparations.
Call for Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup. None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, the Beaver.
THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE COMPANY,
WATERVILLE, MAINE.

DR HAYNES' ARABIAN BALSAM
One of the Best Medicines Ever Invented for PERFECT AND IMMEDIATE RELIEF
IN CASES OF PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.
This extraordinary remedy is the most signal triumphs, astonishing many who have occasion to use it by the certainty with which it relieves them of their sufferings, both externally and internally. It is safe and certain in its action.
For Burns, Scaldings, Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Eyes or Bowels, Earache, Deafness, Rheumatism, Pains in Side, Back or Shoulders, Piles, Sore Throat, Croup or Bronchitis.
Price 25c. and $1 at all Druggists.
E. MORGAN & SONS, Prop'rs, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE SATISFACTORY HALF-HOSE
Are those that are stamped
Shawknit
on the toe.
MOST COMFORTABLE, LONGEST-WEARING, NICEST-FITTING.
BEST, AND CHEAPEST IN THE END.
Ask your local dealer for them, or send for a
POST-PAID PARCEL PRICE-LIST.
SHAW STOCKING CO., LOWELL, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
EIGHTEENTH EXHIBITION,
October and November, 1892.
The Managers desire to call the attention of the best class of mechanics, manufacturers, inventors and students of science to this Exhibition. Our floor space, amounting to about six acres, is now divided and ready for assignment. The exhibits are to be classified into twenty-two groups, each being under the charge of a member of the Board of Managers. Such officer is clothed with power to select such exhibits, and such only, as are the best, and especially creative of the particular line. No circulars or blank applications will be sent out except to those believed to be of this class. Parties reading this advertisement, and wishing to know of the plans and regulations, can send their addresses to the secretary at Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass. 3t24

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, ENG.
Incorporated in 1836. Commenced business in 1836.
HOWARD S. WHEELOCK, Man. New England Dept.
Capital paid up in cash, $1,500,000.
STATEMENT UNITED STATES BRANCH.
ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1891.

Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered	$114,344 44
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company, market value	1,258,120 00
Cash in Company's principal office and in bank	70,473 67
Interest due and accrued	9,291 66
Premiums in due course of collection	178,288 25
Due the Company from all other sources	3,745 23
Aggregate of all the admitted assets of the Company at their actual value	$1,634,463 37

LIABILITIES, Dec. 31, 1891.

Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	$178,300 88
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	986,097 40
All other demands against the Company, viz: commissions, etc.	38,964 20
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	$1,083,362 48
Surplus beyond capital	551,100 89
Aggregate amount of liabilities, including net surplus	$1,634,463 37

MACOMBER, FARE & CO., Agts., Augusta.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENG.
Incorporated in 1836. Commenced business in U. S. 1845. HY. W. EATON, Res. Manager; GEO. W. HOYT Deputy Manager.
ASSETS, 31 Dec., 1891.

Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered	$1,574,800 00
Loans on bonds and mortgage (first lien)	2,310,697 50
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company, Market value	2,115 937 50
Loans secured by collaterals	25,105 00
Cash in Company's principal office and in bank	770,450 21
Interest due and accrued	31,790 47
Aggregate of all the admitted assets of the company at their actual value	$7,803,847 26

LIABILITIES, 31 Dec., 1891.

Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	$750,067 79
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	2,587,261 18
Perpetual policy liability	312,179 18
All other liabilities	311,118 43
Surplus beyond capital	3,986,220 73
Aggregate amount of liabilities including net surplus	7,803,847 26

MACOMBER, FARE & CO., Agts., Augusta.

PILES. I have an ointment which I will warrant to relieve or cure Itching Piles; also all skin diseases, Salt Rheum, etc., etc., sent post-paid upon receipt of 25c. FRANK E. PARTRIDGE, Augusta, Maine.

Bay State Guitars Mandolins Banjos
These have received the highest honors in competition: Six Silver, Three Bronze, One Gold Medal and Three Diplomas.
Manufactured instruments of every description, including *Haynes Excelsior* and *Wm. B. Tilton Guitars*, Band and Orchestral Instruments, Strings, etc. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. HAYNES & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE BEST general family medicine known is
TRUES PIN WORM ELIXIR
a sure cure for worms.
Of all druggists. Dr. J. F. True & Co., Sec., 30c., and $1.00. Auburn, Me.

DR. JOAM'S VEGETABLE REMEDY
Sold and Warranted by GROCERS

HEEBNER'S Patent LEVER-TREAD HORSE-POWER.
With SPEED REGULATOR.
For 1, 2 and 3 Horses.
LITTLE GIANT Threshing Machines.
Wood Saws, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Clover Hullers, Cutting Boxes, Pumps, Etc.
Send for Catalogue.
HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa., U. S. A.

FRUIT EVAPORATOR
THE ZIMMERMAN
The Celebrated Cold Blast Fruit Evaporator
Different sizes and prices. Send for Circular.
THE ZIMMERMAN MFG. CO., Whitewater, Wis.

"CHINESE NAMES ARE UNRELIABLE."
So says a city directory, and locates the members of that race by the number of the street. But when you mention the

Atkinson Company

you are speaking of a concern which has the confidence of every patron, and which every housekeeper regards as a personal friend. But let us speak of

FURNITURE.

We have received our spring stock of Furniture, and it is all arranged for your inspection. Perhaps you have been waiting to get your spring cleaning done before you order your new furniture. Glance at the following and see if they don't come within your means and way inside what you had intended to pay.

Parlor Suites.

Our prices range from $45 to $450, upholstered in CRUSHED PLUSH, SILK PLUSH, RUGS, DAMASK, BROCATELLE, TAPESTRY, SATIN DERBY,

Chamber Sets.

We have a complete assortment with prices from $18 to $350 in ASH, CHERRY, MAHOGANY, OAK, English and Antique, WALNUT, MAPLE, KO-KO.

HALL FURNITURE.

Hall Stands from $6.50 to $50, in various styles and materials, with Hall Chairs to match.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.

Chairs from $5.00 to $50.00. Tables from $7.50 to $30.00. Desks from $7.50.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Sideboards and Tables at all prices.

THE GUNN FOLDING BED.

Folding Beds from $18 to $150. Springs, Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Linen Towels, etc.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Ranges from $15 to $100. Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, and all Kitchen Utensils.

Our Crockery and China will attract every housewife by its beauty and cheapness.

CARPETS.

Is it worth while to beat the old carpet again? We can sell you a nice carpet at from 50 cents to $2.00 per yard.

Another thing you should look at is our stock of Couches and Lounges. They are capital for appearance and comfort.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

Our Portland Store has added large clothing, hat and cap, boot and shoe and furnishings departments to its stock, and is now making a specialty of filling orders by mail.

When you are in need of clothing, send for rules for self measurement and obtain the latest goods at the lowest prices. Samples will be sent on application, and you may be sure of a nobby outfit.

THE ATKINSON House Furnishing Company,

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, ME.

Branches—Bangor, Bath, Biddeford, Gardiner, Norway, Old Town, Rockland and Waterville.

ISAAC C. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Sold Everywhere.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FRANK MILLER'S
FOR HOME AND STABLE USE
HARNESS DRESSING
For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc.
Gives a beautiful finish which will not peel or crack off, smut or crock by handling. Not a varnish. Used by the U. S. Army and is the standard among manufacturers and owners of fine harness in every quarter of the globe.
SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS.

"Better Than Ever Before."
GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.
Next term begins Feb. 2, 1892. Tuition and text books free. Good board very reasonable. Unsurpassed chance for a good professional education for catalogue, &c., address
1y38 W. J. CORTHELL, Gorham, Me.

I CURE FITS!